PORTLAND DAILY PRESS.

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PORTLAND DAILY PRESS

is published at No. 82½ EXCHANGE STREET, in FOX BLOCK, by

N. A. FOSTER & CO.

JOHN T. GILMAN, Editor.

Terms:

THE PORTLAND DAILY PRESS is published every morning (Sundays excepted), at $6.00 per year in advance, to which will be added twenty-five cents for each three months' delay, and if not paid for at the end of the year the paper will be discontinued.

Single copies three cents.

THE MAINE STATE PRESS is published every Thursday morning, at $2.00 per annum in advance; $2.25 if paid within six months; and $2.50, if payment be delayed beyond the year.

Rates of Advertising:

$1.25 per square daily first week; 75 cents per week after; three insertions or less, $1.00; continuing every other day after first week, 50 cents.

Half square, three insertions or less, 75 cents; one week, $1.00; 50 cents per week after.

Under head of AMUSEMENTS, $2.00 per square per week; three insertions or less, $1.50.

SPECIAL NOTICES, $1.75 per square first week, $1.00 per week after; three insertions or less, $1.25; half a square, three insertions, $1.00; one week, $1.25.

BUSINESS NOTICES, in reading columns, 12 cents per line for one insertion. No charge less than fifty cents.

LEGAL NOTICES at usual rates.

Advertisements inserted in the MAINE STATE PRESS (which has a large circulation in every part of the State) for 38 cents per square in addition to the above rates for each insertion.

Transient advertisements must be paid for in advance.

☞ All communications intended for the paper should be directed to the "*Editor of the Press*," and those of a business character to the *Publishers*.

☞ The PORTLAND DAILY and MAINE STATE PRESS Office, in FOX BLOCK, No. 82½ Exchange Street, is open at all hours during the day and evening, from 7 o'clock in the morning to 9 in the evening.

☞ JOB PRINTING of every description executed with dispatch; and all business pertaining to the office or paper promptly transacted on application as above.

Thursday Morning, March 19, 1863.

An Agricultural College.

To the Editor of the Press:

Will you allow me to make a few remarks in reply to a part of X's article in the Press of Wednesday last, on "The Agricultural College." As your space is too limited for a long or minute discussion of the matter, I will endeavor to be as brief as possible.

With the sectarian aspects of the question I have nothing to do; but to come at once to what I wish to say, I believe that an agricultural school should be a strictly specific, independent institution, and that any attempt to connect it with other institutions for purposes of general education, would not only be fatal to the school, but deeply injurious to the college or university itself, and this, I feel sure, is in close accordance with the spirit of the times. There is nothing, perhaps, which so distinguishes this age from all that have gone before it, as the marvelous energy with which, in all directions, the human mind is striving to enlarge the boundaries of knowledge, to discover new relations, to bring out hidden laws, to establish new sciences, to open larger fields of view. The effect of this is to force institutions of general education up to a higher level. There is more and more urgently a demand made upon them for a wider circle of instruction and deeper study. This demand is as yet more pressing in Europe than here; still, that we are feeling the impulse is sufficiently evident in the increased activity, to go no farther, of Harvard and Yale.

But it is also certain that the more our institutions of general culture enlarge their scope, the more impossible it becomes for them, if indeed it were ever possible, to devote themselves to the practical applications of science. In fact, this was never their province. For this they were not established. Their duties lie rather in the opposite direction. They are, or ought to be, catholic fountains of good learning for all men, supplying science for every art. But when they descend to the mere technical application of it, to superintend workshops or farms, they are not only meddling with that for which, from the nature of the case, they are incompetent, but, as I believe, are deserting their office, and more especially now, when they are so urgently called to new and higher duties in it. Doubtless they are under obligation, either by the establishment of new professorships or otherwise, to instruct men in all the relations which science bears to all the arts; but when instead of making men of science and enlarging the boundaries of scientific knowledge they engage in industrial pursuits, they not only desert science to that extent, but as it can easily be shown, I think, that for such work they are utterly unfitted, they do a double injury to art itself, first robbing and then maltreating it. As to superintending farms, it is no exception at all; they might as well surround themselves with iron foundries, carpenter shops or soap factories.

For these reasons, and because there are now large accumulations of scientific facts awaiting practical application, there has come to be an increasing demand in many directions for technical schools. This demand has been trying to make itself heard in this country for some time past. In Europe it has already been met to a considerable extent. There, large numbers of such schools have been established, not only for agricultural but for a variety of other purposes, of which here we have not dreamed. So far has this been carried, that in France there are no less than three grades of agricultural schools alone, and the system is carried into every department of the land. Such is the testimony of Europe, in regard to the necessity and value of technical schools.

But, to come nearer to our special subject, I maintain that a connection between an agricultural institute, such as it ought to be, and any of our colleges, would be utterly impracticable. And this I mean, on the supposition that the same corps of professors is to officiate in each, and both are to be under the same general authority. How long would it be before disagreements, if not positive hostilities, would break out on account of inevitable defects for which neither party would be to blame! How soon would the farm begin to complain that it was put off with only incidental scientific teaching, and that it could never get, as indeed it could not, half so much as it needed! How soon would the superintendent, who must always be a thorough-going, downright, practical man, complain that the college did not attend enough to the immediate applications of science, or that it was meddling with things it knew nothing about! On the other hand, how soon would the college complain that the farm interfered too much with its systems or hours of study! and the professor, if he were a man of ability, conscious that his true business was with the highest reaches of his science, complain that his time was taken up, and his studies interrupted, by mere technical applications of his discoveries or teaching!

But again, if there is any one condition most vital to the permanence and success of an agricultural school, without which it must be nearly worthless, it is that of constant practical labor on the farm in connection with the teaching of science and the theory of the art. This labor must always be comparatively large. At Grignon, in France, it amounts to not less on the average than from six to seven hours a day. And it is equally necessary that this labor should be obligatory on every scholar. The "voluntary principle" will not answer for a moment. Repeated attempts have been made in this country to connect manual labor with literary seminaries in this way, and all those of which I have knowledge have sooner or later failed. It is not too much to say, that except under very peculiar circumstances, they always will fail. Now is it not preposterous to suppose that any of our colleges would ever consent to enforce on their students so large a portion of their labor as this, day in and day out? It may be said, that they could conveniently make a rule for the agricultural scholars, from which the rest would be exempt. But any man, who has the slightest knowledge of human nature, need not be told how *that* would work. Besides, the labor must be of the most varied character, adapted necessarily to the calls of the hour. It cannot all be done at once, or at one or two selected intervals, such as might best suit the general routine of the college. The farm will allow no such intermeddling with its wants. But how could a corps of professors in a college adapt itself to such a state of things as that? Would either the system or the farm yield? Most certainly the farm *could* not; as little likely is it that the college would.

Again, and most important, perhaps, of all, in an agricultural school, if it is intended to be worth anything, it is evident that the relations of the teachers to the farm, to all its doings and practical pursuits, must be close and constant. It is impossible for the farm to flourish without separate teachers of its own, devoted wholly to its interests. For these interests alone, their duties will be as many and important as any man would wish to bear.

In conclusion, let me say I do not see how any man can reflect well on the large scope an agricultural institute of high grade* must necessarily have, without becoming sensible that a practical connection between such a school and any of our colleges is neither desirable nor possible. ONDERLOT.

*See for an account of the course of instruction, the practical operations, and the duties connected with the agricultural school at Grignon, France, perhaps the model school of our times and the nearest to meeting the wants of our own country, Colman's "European Agriculture and Rural Economy," or Barnard's "National Education in Europe."

Grand Closing Out Sale

—OF—

KITCHEN FURNISHING GOODS, WILLOW & WOODEN WARE,

Fancy Goods and Toys.

POSITIVELY, our entire stock to be sold within the next *THIRTY DAYS!*

☞ We would invite all to call and look at our goods. The prices will be low, as we intend to close up the business the first of April.

We would say to those who are in want of any goods in our line, that this is a rare chance to buy goods *CHEAP*. Call soon at

SMITH & BOYD'S,

Under Mechanic's Hall, Congress

mch4 dtf Corner of Casco Street.

LAWYERS OF MAINE.

Bailey & Noyes

Will Publish Wednesday, March 18,

A HISTORY

Of the LAW, the COURTS, and the LAWYERS OF MAINE,

From the First Colonization of the State to the early part of the present century:

By William Willis - - - - Portland.

Octavo 720 pp—price $3.00 in Muslin.

THIS Work is illustrated by 19 portraits of prominent lawyers, and contains memoirs of *all the lawyers* who lived or practised in Maine, *prior* to the year 1801, with sketches of several of the elder lawyers of the present century. It also contains notices of the earliest practitioners in Massachusetts and New Hampshire, with memoirs of the old Clerks and Sheriffs, tables of Judges, Attorney Generals and Lawyers; a history of Reports and Reporters; the practise, usages, and anecdotes of the Bar, and other matters of interest to general readers, as well as to the profession.

Parties wishing a copy of this valuable work should order immediately, as the edition is small, and will be soon sold, judging from orders already received.

BAILEY & NOYES,

Publishers & Booksellers,

PORTLAND, Me.

mch10 d&w3w30

For California.

PASSAGE TICKETS for the Steamers sailing from New York, on the 1st, 11th, 21st of each month, may be secured by early application to

W. D. LITTLE, Agent.

OFFICE.....31 Exchange Street, (Up Stairs.)

mch11 d&wtf 39

SAIL CLOTH.

BLEACHED FLAX DUCK, WITH BLUE STRIPES,

(A substitute for Cotton.)

UNBLEACHED CANVAS, WITH RED STRIPE,

Of various descriptions.

ALL FROM A O Nos. 1 TO 6.

ALSO ON HAND

BOLT ROPE CORDAGE, &C.,

For sale by

LE MESURIER & CHAMPION,

St. Peter Street, QUEBEC.

☞ Samples on hand, and orders taken by

J. T. PATTEN & CO.,

Oct. 11—6m Front Street, Bath.

JN. W. LUMSDON,

General Commission Merchant,

91 & 103 Water Street,

GEORGETOWN, D. C.

☞ Attention to the sale of *Produce, Flour, Grain, and General Merchandize.* Vessels chartered, freights procured, and business generally attended to with promptness and dispatch.

REFERS TO—Leonard Cotton, Esq., Portsmouth, N.H.
I. F. Williams, Hampton, N. H.

feb2 d3m

Real Estate, INVESTMENTS!

GREAT CHANCE FOR BARGAINS BEFORE THE RISE!

20 HOUSES, at prices from $1000 to $5000.
100 HOUSE LOTS, at prices from $200 to $3000.
2,000,000 feet of FLATS.
1,000,000 feet of LAND.
2 STORE LOTS on Commercial Street.

MOSES GOULD, 74 Middle St.,

nov27 dtf UP STAIRS.

NEW YORK AND VIRGINIA

OYSTERS,

Cooked in the best manner, at the

ALBION RESTAURANT.

Meals at all hours, cooked to order.

—ALSO—

ENGLISH ALE ON DRAUGHT

G. D. MILLER, Proprietor,

Rear U. S. Hotel, No. 117 Federal Street, Portland

dec23 3m

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE

—AND—

Eating House.

L. S. TWOMBLY.....PROPRIETOR.

Having purchased the stock and fixtures,

Nos. 17 & 19 Exchange Street,

should be happy to see my friends and the public generally, where I am prepared to serve all the luxuries that the Boston and New York markets afford.

mch3 tf

INSURANCE.

LITTLE'S

Fire & Life Insurance Agency.

Established in 1840.

OFFICE - - - 31 Exchange Street.

HAVING the Agency of the following well known, old and reliable offices, I am prepared to take all good FIRE RISKS, at the lowest rates of other sound Companies, and solicit a continuance of the patronage of the public.

Phœnix Insurance Company,
OF HARTFORD, CONN.
Cash Capital and Surplus.....$500,000

Western Massachusetts Insurance Co.,
OF PITTSFIELD, MASS.
Cash Capital and Surplus.....$225,000

City Fire Insurance Company,
OF HARTFORD, CONN.
Cash Capital and Surplus.....$330,000

Merchants' Insurance Company,
OF HARTFORD, CONN.
Cash Capital and Surplus.....$250,000

North American Fire Insurance Co.,
OF HARTFORD, CONN.
Cash Capital and Surplus.....$350,000

Manhattan Fire Insurance Company,
OF NEW YORK CITY.
Cash Capital and Surplus.....$375,000

Thames Fire Insurance Company,
OF NORWICH, CONN.
Cash Capital and Surplus.....$150,000

Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company,
OF EXETER, N. H.
Capital.....$104,000

Portsmouth Mutual Insurance Co.,
OF PORSMOUTH, N. H.
Capital.....$100,000

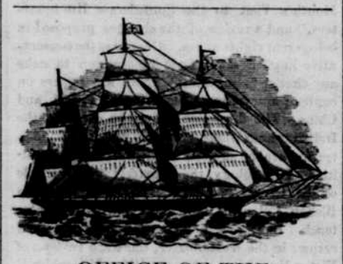
Rockingham Mutual Insurance Co.,
OF EXETER, N. H.
Capital.....$108,000

DWELLINGS, STORES, MERCHANDIZE, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and other good property in the city, or country towns, insured on highly favorable terms for *one, three* or *five years*.

All losses promptly adjusted at my office.

W. D. LITTLE, Agent.

mch17 d&w39



OFFICE OF THE

COLUMBIAN MARINE INSURANCE

COMPANY,

Corner of Wall & Nassau Sts., N. Y.

CASH CAPITAL,

$500,000.

Total Amount of Assets.....January 1, 1863,

$1,135,540 75

From Statement for year ending Dec. 31, 1862.

Total amount of Premiums,	$1,035,243 64
Net Profits,	228,769 14
Dividend for the year to stockholders, 14 1-6 per cent.	
Guaranteed Cash Dividends to Dealers, (holding certificates of same) on paid premiums earned during the year, whether loss has accrued or not,	15 per cent.

☞ Losses paid in Gold upon Risks on which the Premium is paid in like currency.

Dealers with this Company will be allowed the option, (to be signified at the time of application for insurance) of receiving in lieu of scrip, at the end of each year, returns in Cash, of premiums paid and earned during the year, upon all new risks under the New York form of policy, as follows:

1st. Upon every OPEN policy (CARGO RISKS) upon which there shall have been earned and paid $300 and upwards, a return of TWENTY *per cent.*

2d. Upon other voyage risks upon CARGO and FREIGHT, a return of FIFTEEN *per cent.*

3d. Upon TIME risks upon HULLS and FREIGHTS, a return of TEN *per cent.*

Such privilege however being confined to persons and firms, the aggregate of whose premiums upon such policies earned and paid during the year shall amount to the sum of one hundred dollars.

B. C. MORRIS, President.
THOS. LORD, Vice President.
WM. M. WHITNEY, Secretary.

Hull Risks.

Marine Risks by the *year* will be taken by this Company on Ships, Barques and Brigs. Also risks on *Cargoes* and *Freights*. The public desiring to insure their *vessels* by the year, will find it for their interest to avail themselves of the *advantages presented by this Company.*

MARINE INSURANCE

PER VOYAGE.

The undersigned would respectfully notify the public that he is prepared to take *MARINE RISKS* on *Ships, Barques, Brigs, Schooners, Cargoes* and *Freights*, per voyage, *nameing Rates.* Parties desiring Insurance will find it for their interest to call.

LOSSES PAYABLE in current funds, New York, in conformity with the GENERAL POLICY held by me, THIRTY DAYS after the presentation at the office of the Company, in *New York*, of satisfactory proof of *loss*, and *interest* of the *assured* in said property

War Risks Taken.

OFFICE,

166 Fore Street,

PORTLAND, MAINE.

JOHN W. MUNGER.

mch16 d1y

WAR CLAIM AGENCY.

$100 Bounty Money, Back Pay, And Pensions.

THE undersigned is prepared to obtain from the United States Government, $100 Bounty Money, Back Pay, &c., for heirs of Officers or Soldiers dying in the U. S. service.

Invalid Pensions,

Established for Officers and Soldiers, wounded or disabled by sickness contracted while in the service of the United States, in the line of duty.

Pensions

Procured for widows or children of Officers and Soldiers who have died, while in the service of the United States.

Prize Money, Pensions, Bounty and Back Pay collected for Seamen and their heirs.

Fees, for each Pension obtained, Five Dollars.

All Claims against the Government will receive prompt attention.

Post Office address

SETH E. BEEDY

Augusta, Me.

(Office No. 9 State House.)

REFERENCES:

Hon. Lot M. Morrill, U. S. Senate, Hon. Joseph B. Hall, Sec'y of State
Hon. James G. Blaine, Hon. Nathan Dane,
sep20d&w14tf State Treasurer.

INSURANCE.

LIFE INSURANCE.

New England Life Insurance

COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED.....DECEMBER 1, 1843

Boston.

CASH CAPITAL, $2,372,945 74, INVESTED.

THIS Company divides its net earnings to the life policy holders, (not in scrip as some companies do,) in cash, every five years.

Amount of Cash Dividend paid by this Company in 1858 to Life Members was

$335,000.

Premiums may be paid in cash, or in quarterly or semi-annual payments; or when for whole life, they may be paid half cash, and the balance in cash on five years, with interest. Amount taken in one risk, is

$15,000.

FREE POLICIES.

Premiums may be paid in ten years—no forfeiture after.

WILLARD PHILLIPS, President.
BENJ. F. STEVENS, Secretary.

Policies are issued on the life, or for a term of years, or on certain contingencies. Creditors may insure their debtors on time.

"My object is to call attention to the fact that a policy of Life Insurance is the cheapest and safest mode of making a provision for one's family."—Benjamin Franklin.

The undersigned will wait upon persons desiring to effect Life Insurance, at his office, or at their own place of business, and assist them in making applications.

References in Portland may be made to the following parties: Messrs. H. J. Libby & Co., Steele & Hayes, Ezra Carter, Jr., Messrs. Howard & Strout, Geo. W. Woodman, Esq., Messrs. John Lynch & Co., Hezekiah Packard, Esq.

JOHN W. MUNGER, Agent,

No. 166 Fore Street, head of Long Wharf,

dec19 PORTLAND, ME. eod1y

ATLANTIC

Mutual Insurance Company,

51 Wall St., (cor. of William) New York,

January 27th, 1863.

Insurance against Marine and Inland Navigation Risks.

Assets, over Seven Million Dollars,

VIZ:—

United States and State of New York Stock, City, Bank and other Stocks,	$2,626,960 58
Loans secured by Stocks, and otherwise,	1,446,220 47
Real Estate and Bonds and Mortgages,	233,760 00
Dividends on Stocks, Interest on Bonds and Mortgages and other Loans, sundry Notes, re-insurance and other claims due the Company, estimated at	122,388 53
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable,	2,464,062 86
Cash in Bank,	237,402 20
	$7,130,794 64

☞ The whole Profits of the Company revert to the ASSURED, and are divided ANNUALLY, upon the Premiums terminated during the year, and for which Certificates are issued, BEARING INTEREST, until redeemed.

Dividend Jan. 27th, 1863, 40 per ct.

The Profits of the Company, ascertained from the 1st of July, 1862, to the 1st of January, 1863, for which Certificates were issued, amount to	$12,753,730
Additional from 1st January, 1862, to 1st January, 1863,	1,740,000
Total profits for 2½ years,	$14,493,730
The Certificates previous to 1861, have been redeemed by cash,	10,278,560

TRUSTEES.

John D. Jones, Charles Dennis, W. H. H. Moore, Thos. Tileston, Henry Coit, W. C. Pickersgill, Lewis Curtis, Chas. H. Russell, Lowell Holbrook, F. A. Hargous, Meyer Gans, Royal Phelps, Caleb Barstow, A. P. Pillot, Leroy M. Wiley, Dan'l S. Miller, Geo. G. Hobson, S. T. Nicoll, Josh'a J. Henry, Geo. W. Blunt, David Lane, Chas. Bruce, Wm. Sturgis, Jr., H. K. Bogert, A. A. Low, Wm. E. Dodge, Dennis Perkins, Jos. Gaillard, Jr., C. A. Hand, Watts Sherman, E. E. Morgan, B. J. Howland, Benj. Babcock, Fletcher Westray, R. B. Mitturn, Jr., G. W. Burnham, Fred. Chauncey, James Low.

JOHN D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice President.
W. H. H. MOORE, 2d Vice Pres't.

☞ Applications forwarded and OPEN POLICIES procured by

JOHN W. MUNGER,

No. 166 Fore St., head of Long Wharf,

Portland, Maine

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Help for the Sick and Wounded Soldiers.

THE Army Committee of the Portland Young Men's Christian Association would most earnestly appeal to all Christians, and to all other benevolent persons of Maine, for aid in carrying out the Christian Commission, in ministering to the physical and spiritual wants of our soldiers. It distributes its stores by means of Christian men, who go among the soldiers without pay, and give personally to those who need, accompanying such distributions by words of cheer and religious counsel. Over seventy such men were on the battle-field in *Maryland*, doing all that *Christian* sympathy could devise for the wounded and dying. Many a brave heart was made to rejoice, and many a wounded soldier owes his life to the timely assistance rendered by these men. Immediately on receipt of the news of the battle at *Murfreesboro*, twenty-four men were despatched from the various *Young Men's Christian Associations*, with a large amount of stores for the relief of the wounded, with no other reward than the approbation of their own conscience, the conviction that they are in the path of duty, and carrying out the great object of their mission, according to the examples set by our Divine Master, who made the body of man the object of his miracles, and his soul the object of his doctrine.

Money is needed to purchase jellies, cordials, stimulants, and many other articles that are not usually contributed.

Donations of money, bibles, tracts, magazines, religious newspapers, clothing, or stores of any kind, are earnestly solicited, all of which can be sent to the office of Dr. WALTER R. JOHNSON, 229½ Congress street, two doors west of New City Hall and Court House, and the contributors may be assured they will be applied to the relief of the sick and needy soldiers.

Henry H. Burgess, Andrew J. Chase, Jacob Chase Jr., David B. Ricker, Walter R. Johnson, *Army Committee of Young Men's Christian Association.*

feb4 2m

Window Shades,

CLOTH & WIRE SCREENS,

Signs, Banners, Ornamental and Fancy Painting,

EXECUTED TO ORDER.

STORE SHADES, of all dimensions, made, lettered and put up at short notice,

AT STONEHAM'S,

No. 168 1-2 Middle St. - - Portland, Me.

dec12 eod3m

NOTICE.

Internal Revenue Stamps.

A FULL supply of all kinds of Stamps for sale at my office, No. 92 Commercial street; and the public will be expected to use them on and after this date, (January 1, 1863.)

When sold in sums less than *one dollar*, payment required in Postal Currency.

OFFICE HOURS—9 to 12½ A. M.; 2 to 4½ P. M.

NATH'L J. MILLER, Collector
Jan12 dtf 1st District State of Maine.

Dimensions, &c., Wanted.

500 LINEAL feet, 11 by 15 } Rock Maple or
600 " " 4 by 15 } Beach.
1600 ft 4 by 8 in ps 20 and 22 ft lg }
38 ps 8 by 12—12½ ft long, of Black Ash.
400 piles, 35 ft long, 12 in. diameter at the butt, and 8 at the top, straight and sound, of white, yellow, and second growth Red Oak, Yellow and Brown Ash, Gray and White Maple and Hacmatac.
1,235 *lineal feet*, 12 by 12, White Pine Lumber.
9,835 feet *face*, 4 by 4, white pine Plank.

Apply to D. T. CHASE.

mch5 dtf

MISCELLANEOUS.

BROWN'S

Portland Commercial College.

LOCATED 1850 in the Hanson Block, No. 161 Middle street. The rooms have recently been made new, and furnished neatly, and are the most pleasant in the city. One separate room for Ladies. I present my thanks for the extensive patronage, and promise as in the past, *no pains* shall be spared in the future. I have removed from No. 164 to 161 Middle street. The Principal has had 20 years' experience. Diplomas will be given to those Ladies and Gentlemen who pass through thorough courses for Accountants. Terms will be reasonable. My Institution is a branch of the Hon. Bartlett's Commercial College, Cincinnati, Ohio, the first and oldest in the United States. My teaching and plans are *modern*, and the most improved and approved, as the *first class* business men have and will testify.

☞ *Practically taught*, as follows:—Book-Keeping, Navigation, Commercial Law, Native, Business and Ornamental Writing, Commercial Arithmetic, Correspondence, Card Marking, &c. Teaching from printed writing copies and text books are avoided. Each Student receives separate instruction. Intricate Accounts adjusted. Certain evenings will be devoted to *Law Lectures*, if expedient.

☞ Mr. B. would refer to a recommendation from his Students of this city, who are acting as business men, accountants, &c., containing above four hundred signatures, a part of which may be seen in print in the hall at the entrance to his Rooms, a few of which are as follows:

We have been taught by actual experience, that the method of instruction pursued by Mr R. N. Brown, of this city, in teaching the art of Writing, and the complicated series of Book-Keeping, has been eminently successful, and we take pleasure in publicly acknowledging our indebtedness to him for whatever skill and facility in adjusting accounts we may now possess:

Philip Henry Brown, Jas. Olcutt Brown, Stephen H. Cummings, W. W. Thomas, Jr., Samuel Chadwick, Augustus Cummings, Jason Berry, John S. Russell, Fred. A. Prince, John H. Hall, George E. Thompson, John B. Coyle, Jr., Fred. H. Small, John M. Stevens, and 200 others.

☞ The services of a Sea Captain is secured to teach Navigation, who has had 40 years experience as a practitioner. feb3 d&w3m33

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, Importers and Commission Merchants of Portland, in order to make the custom of this port conform to that of all others in this country, hereby agree—That from and after this date, they will in all cases require vessels by which they may ship goods, to receive them along side, and to pay all stevedores' bills on the same. The shippers shall have the privilege of designating the stevedores to be employed.

Portland, February 13, 1863.

J. B. Brown & Sons,	Hersey, Fletcher & Co.,
Chase, Brothers & Co.,	St. John Smith,
John Lynch & Co.,	A. L. Hobson,
Thomas Asencio & Co.,	J. H. Hamlen,
H. I. Robinson,	John D. Lord,
E. Churchill & Co.,	Hophni Eaton,
Geo. S. Hunt,	Isaac Dyer,
Phinney & Jackson,	Isaac L. Came,
Isaac Emery,	Nath'l J. Miller,
Thos. W. O'Brion,	Edward Hamblin,
N. G. Cram,	George H. Starr,
Jonas H. Perley,	J. & D. Lord,
Emery & Fox,	A. & S. E. Spring.

At a meeting of the signers of the above, held at the Counting Room of Messrs. Chase, Bros. & Co., Monday afternoon, March 2d, much indignation was expressed on account of reports circulated by interested parties that the merchants would, and some already had, broken an agreement entered into for their mutual protection. The following Resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That we will not charter a vessel through any broker who shall propose to us as a condition the violation of the above agreement.

mch5 d3w

Rail Road Bonds.

HOLDERS of the second mortgage Bonds of the Kennebec and Portland Railroad Co., with all the interest coupons thereon due on the 15th of October, 1862, are hereby requested to deposit the same in my hands, for which receipts will be given and hereafter exchanged for certificates of stock in the PORTLAND & KENNEBEC RAILROAD, (a *new organization*,) as soon as the books and certificates can be prepared, in accordance with a vote of said Company, Nov. 8, 1862.

J. S. CUSHING,
Treasurer Portland & Kennebec Railroad.

Augusta, Dec. 16, 1862. dec18 dtf

Proposals for School Furniture.

[*Advertisement Altered.*]

THE Committee on Public Buildings of the City of Portland invite proposals for furnishing Two Hundred and fifty single Desks and Seats for the new school house near the Stone Church—to correspond, generally, in pattern and material, with those in the Park Street Grammar School for Boys, but limited as follows: each desk to be not less than two feet two inches in length, and one foot three and a half inches in breadth; the height of the front edge of the cover of the desk to be not less than two feet three and a half inches from the floor. The front edge of the seat to be one foot four and a half inches high.

Also, one hundred twenty-five double desks and seats, corresponding generally, in pattern and material, with those in the High School for Girls, but limited as follows: each desk to be not less than four feet four inches in length, and one foot five inches in breadth; the height of the front edge of the cover of the desks to be not less than two feet four inches from the floor. The front edge of the seats to be one foot, four and a half inches high.

Each bidder, if he chooses, may send in with his bid, a sample desk and seat, embracing any improvements he may have to suggest, upon the pattern proposed. The samples will be considered in connection with the bids, which refer to them, and will be purchased by the city, if desired.

All the desks and seats contracted for are to be delivered at the new school house within the last week of July next.

Proposals, under seal, may be left at the Mayor's Office on or before the 20th day of March, at 12 M., when they will be opened.

The committee reserve the right to reject any proposals they may deem not for the interest of the city to accept. W. W. THOMAS, Chairman.

mch9 dtmch20

DR. WALTER R. JOHNSON

DENTIST,

Desires to call the attention of persons in want of artificial teeth, to one of the greatest improvements in that department of dentistry, lately invented by him. He would be happy to explain its advantages, and show specimens of it, to any who may favor him with a call. He also continues to fit teeth on Gold, Silver and Vulcanite Rubber. Teeth filled by him are warranted to be as useful and durable as if they had never decayed.

☞ Office 229½ Congress street, two doors west of New City Hall and Court House. feb5 2meod

Guardian's Sale.

WILL be sold at private sale, or public auction, by order of the Hon. Judge of Probate within and for the County of Cumberland, on Wednesday, March the 18th day, in the A. M. 11 o'clock, at the dwelling of Ellen Jacobs of Westbrook, in said County, Guardian of Elias M., George B., Asa F., and Arthur R. Jacobs, minors and heirs of Elias Jacobs, late of said Westbrook, deceased, the following real estate situated in Westbrook aforesaid, and subject to the life estate of Eliza Fickett, to wit: five-seventh parts of three acres of land situated in Stroudwater village, in common and undivided with Nahum Fickett and Ellen Jacobs, who own the other two-seventh parts of said land, and situated in the rear of the house now occupied by Ellen Jacobs.

ELLEN JACOBS, Guardian.

Also, at the same time and place will be sold the one-seventh part of said land owned by Ellen Jacobs, and all the life estate of Eliza Fickett of aforesaid land. feb20 d1aw4w

Joy to the Afflicted!

Oriental Fruit Paste.

A SIMPLE, palatable, and efficacious remedy for Constipation of the Bowels, Habitual Costiveness, and all the various and disagreeable symptoms caused by Irregularity and neglect of the functions of nature.

These complaints are usually known by the terms *DYSPEPSIA AND GENERAL DEBILITY*; and the most troublesome symptoms are Pain in the Stomach and Bowels, Flatulence, Headache, Dizziness, Acidity of the Stomach, Nervousness, Despondency, Irritability, Uneasiness, and inability to fix the mind upon business, or enjoy anything.

As a Family Medicine, it will be acknowledged A POSITIVE LUXURY, whenever the aid of laxative medicine is necessary. It is as pleasant to the taste as a piece of confectionery, and the most agreeable prescription for children, who will eat it without the least suspicion of its medical properties.

It causes no sickness or pain, and can be taken without the slightest inconvenience, even by females in delicate health, and those of the feeblest constitutions; especially in cases of weakness and irregularity of the female system, it will prove a salutary blessing, restoring to health and strength, by removing obstructions, and giving tone and energy to the functions of the system.

This Paste is put up in elegant paper boxes, of a convenient size for the pocket, with full directions.

Price 25 cents. For sale by

THOS. G. LORING, DRUGGIST,
mch12 eod Corner Exchange and Federal Sts.

DOLE & MOODY,

GENERAL

Commission Merchants,

AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

FLOUR, CORN AND PRODUCE

No. 5 Galt Block Commercial Street,

PORTLAND, ME.

ANDREW T. DOLE. FRANKLIN C MOODY.
June 28. eodtf

MEDICAL.

H. H. HAY,

JUNCTION OF FREE AND MIDDLE STS.,

—DEALER IN—

Fine Chemicals, Pure Drugs,

GENUINE MEDICINES,

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND AMERICAN PERFUMERY,

AND FANCY GOODS.

APOTHECARIES' GLASS WARE, FOREIGN LEECHES, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS, BRACES, ELASTIC STOCKINGS, &c.

—ALSO—

VARNISHES, PAINTS, OILS,

AND DYE-STUFFS,

KEROSENE OIL, LARD OIL,

And all other articles usually kept in a Drug and Paint establishment.

☞ State Agent for DAVIS & KIDD'S MAGNETO-ELECTRIC MACHINES. eod&wtoct1

☞ 50,000 BOTTLES SOLD ☜

Wellcome's Important Remedies!

WHEN I began to offer my remedies for sale I was timid, and spoke cautiously, fearing I might act the quack. But having proved them in all forms of such diseases as they are adapted to, and seeing the astonishing effects of them in the cure of the most distressing cases, in all classes of constitutions, and stages of disease, and having received thousands of testimonials of the most flattering character, we now speak with all *boldness*, confident that they are above all others.

1. THE GREAT GERMAN COUGH REMEDY—*For all diseases of the Throat and Lungs.*—We refer to a few cases. N. Dickson, of Boston, Mass.; Eld. S. K. Partridge, Whitefield, Me.; Mr. S. Bradley, Vienna, Me.; Mrs. T. Herley, Newcastle, Me.; Miss Amanda Lougee, Hallowell, Me; Mrs. D. N. Kidder, Bristol, N. H; Mrs. Weedon, Holland, Vt; and hundreds of others, cured of bad cases of *Bronchitis.*—Eld. A. C. Hodgkins, Vienna; Mrs. B. Woodside, Brunswick; Mr. Joseph Ford, Jefferson, Me; Mary S. Burrough, Providence, R. I., and many others cured of the most distressing cases of *Phthisic.*

Mrs. W. W. Patten, Topsham; Mrs. F. Winslow, Yarmouth; Mrs. J. H. Conant, Richmond, Me., cured of cases of Influenza and Cough when everything else failed. Children of D. Tarr, Litchfield, of Capt. J. Lawrence, Yarmouth, and more than twenty others, cured of Croup, some of whose lives were saved by it, all other remedies failing. For common colds, hoarseness, coughs, sore lungs, &c., thousands testify it is the best and cheapest ever used.

2. LIVER REGULATOR *and Dyspeptic Curer.*—C. White of Richmond, Me., says—"It is the best article for Liver Complaint I have ever seen. It has benefitted my wife more than $100." Geo. Webber, Litchfield, Me., says, "It has worked wonders for my daughter, who has been three years under doctors' treatment without benefit. Your Liver Regulator has cured her. We had lost all hope of her getting well." Mr. J. S. Carter, Waterville—"I have used two bottles and find it double extra. It is a valuable medicine." Mrs. E. Johnson, Pittston, confined to her bed five years, says: "I have used one bottle; it agrees with me, and keeps my food from souring, relieves faintness. Please send more immediately." Mr. W. Chase of Bangor, says: "I have used your Liver Regulator with much profit to myself, and think much of it." We have a great number of such testimonies continually coming.

3. WELLCOME'S PAIN CURER.—Eld. I. Wight, Augusta, says: "It is the best thing for an irritated throat and lungs, and for colic, I ever saw." Elder A. C. Hodgkins, Vienna, says, "It is being successfully used here for the cure of diptheria. Send me a lot immediately; what I had is all sold." J. W. Griffin, Stark, says: "It takes the lead of all other articles of that description; it is being used with good success for diptheria. I have not heard of a single instance where it has failed; send three dozen more." D. N. Kidder, Bristol, N. H., says: "Your medicines are doing wonderful cures, especially the *Pain Curer.* One case of sciatic rheumatism has been cured by one bottle. It puts 'Perry Davis' Pain Killer' all in the shade." Wm. Baker, Yarmouth, says he cured a valuable horse of lameness and swelled leg with the Pain Curer. Thousands are being cured of various pains, cramps, colics, rheumatism, sprains, urinary troubles and neuralgia, for which it is a sure cure. In our store we retail ten times more of it than all other liniments.

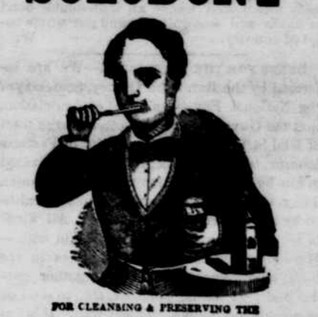
4. WELLCOME'S DIARRHEA SYRUP.—This has cured hundreds of cases where ever thing else failed. We warrant it to do more than any other preparation now known by doctors or others.

5. OUR JAUNDICE BITTERS are very highly prized and extensively used.

N. B. *Our remedies are purely vegetable*, safe in all cases for old and young, male and female, in whatever condition of life.

☞ Call for our Circular and read the testimonies. Prepared only by I. C. WELLCOME & CO., Yarmouth, Me. Sold by medicine dealers extensively.

In Portland by H. H. Hay, C. E. Beckett, and Thomas J. Loring. feb21 eod&w1am3m



FOR CLEANSING & PRESERVING THE

TEETH,

**Hard

THE DAILY PRESS.

PORTLAND MAINE

Thursday Morning, March 19, 1863.

The circulation of the Daily Press is larger than that of any other daily in the city.

TERMS,—$6.00 *a year if paid within three months from the date of subscription, or $7.00 at the end of the year.*

The Cause of the War.

The cause of this civil war, which now approaches the termination of its second year, is potent to all observers. The tendency of the Southern revolution is too evident to be mistaken. If successful, it will result in an aristocratic form of government, as surely as the world stands. We do not purpose now to adduce the proofs, gleaned from Southern newspapers through many months; we simply assert the fact, that the aristocratic tendencies apparent to the correspondent of the London Times during his festal progress through the Confederacy have been since that time more and more fully disclosed, and in many ways, until it is folly to doubt the intentions of the rebel leaders.

Why is it, that these renegades at the South, to a man, disown and would gladly discard democracy? Why is it, that no Northern aristocrat can be found in the political arena? Is any man so dull, as to contemplate this striking phenomenon *now* in mere stupid wonder? There is a reason; the truth has been dawning more and more clearly on the Northern mind, quickened by painful experience. Let us grant, that slavery was abolished by the Northern States on no high moral grounds—simply because it was unprofitable—and confirmed in the South because it was supposed to be remunerative. No special blame attaches thus farto either section, on this supposition; but what is the natural, the necessary influence of the institution upon the character of the dominant race? The system *is* aristocracy itself; it begets disregard for the rights, political or other, of social inferiors; it cannot logically and does not practically respect any limits of color. It could not and cannot harmonize with the pure democracy of the North, and it never will.

But the cotton lords of the Southern States form a small fraction of the white population. The only rational hopes for the restoration of the Union, which once ranked among the foremost powers of the world, the Fatherland of our pride, more than once during these two eventful years trembling on the brink of ruin, rest under God on the Union party South, which will one day be again in majority; on the overwhelming force of the army and navy, prudently and energetically wielded; on the wisdom of the Administration, assisted and sustained by loyal statesmen of every shade of political opinion; on the undaunted resolution with which the nation looks the war in the face, and prepares to carry it through to a victorious conclusion over all obstacles. But if slavery survive, will it not infallibly breed new and ever repeated wars? And if this be its plain influence, past, present and future, from the inexorable necessity of its nature, can any patriot consent to see a mischievous institution, outlawed by its own appeal to the sword, restored to a position once more to work harm well nigh fatal to the Republic?

The National Union Club in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, March 13, 1863.

To the Editor of the Press:

You have no doubt treated you readers with some account of the great Union Meeting in this city on Wednesday evening. I will not therefore tire you with a repetition of that scene, but will try to amuse you by picking up a few of the chips. The Musical Fund Hall is one of the largest in the city; it will seat about 2000, and of course in a crowd hold many more. Long before the hour of meeting, and before the doors were opened, people began to assemble, and as soon as they were allowed to enter the hall they passed in and filled it to its utmost capacity with an assembly, as a person who sat next to me observed, as respectable as it was crowded.

When the gentlemen who were to address the meeting entered, they were received by animating strains of music from a band of sixteen pieces, and an enthusiastic welcome from the audience. The meeting was called to order by an ancient and very pleasant looking gentleman of Irish extraction, as I judge from his name, McMichael, but thoroughly Americanized. He briefly and clearly stated the object of the meeting to be the inauguration of the "National Union Club" in Philadelphia, rejoiced in so auspicious an opening, and nominated Gov. Curtin as the presiding officer of the meeting, a nomination accepted with a most hearty acclamation. The Governor came forward with an easy, graceful air, bowed his acknowledgment, and commenced an address of great beauty and force. He is a gentleman of fine presence, of about fifty winters in age, nearly six feet in height, of hair partially gray and in good quantity. His manner was calm, his elocution graceful, rising at times to impassioned eloquence, and entirely effective. There was no mistaking his resolution and determination in this great crisis; he said Pennsylvania was the first State on the requisition of the President to place her troops in Washington for the defense of the capital; she had sent 200,000 troops to the field, had met every requisition for men and money, which had been made by the Government, and stood ready, he emphatically declared, to give her last man and to yield her last dollar, if need be, to put down the atrocious rebellion. These noble words, and the whole of his speech, were received with unbounded applause. During his address the crowd outside had become uneasy, and clamored for a portion of the viands which were enjoyed within, and the worthy Mr. McMichael made these wants known; an organization outside was immediately carried into effect, and the gallant Gov. Wright of Indiana consented to calm the external element as he most effectually did. He is a tall, thin man of strong, plain features, but expressive of will and power; his manner corresponds to his presence.

On closing his remarks Gov. Curtin called on Senator Doolittle to address the meeting. The Senator appears to be about fifty years old with dark gray hair upon his head and face; the latter deprived us of the privilege of marking the play of his lips, as he gave utterance to his strong, loyal and thoroughly patriotic words—words that burned and thoughts that breathed. There was no mistaking his meaning; he was clear and forcible in the enunciation of his sentiments, and in a calm manner poured forth a deep stream of scathing denunciation upon rebels, their sympathizers, and all who would compromise with treason or be led away from the great issues of the war by the false lures of party or politics. He had been a firm supporter of President Jackson, was now the admirer of his character and his administration, and produced and read a copy of the famous letter of May, 1832, written to a gentleman in Georgia, in which he bitter denounced nullification and its abettors, charging that the alledged causes were an idle pretence; that their object then was to break up the Union and establish a Southern Confederacy. Foiled in this attempt, their next pretence, he wrote, would be the "negro or the slavery question." Prediction how fatally realized! Mr. Doolittle's allusion to the death of his oldest son, who fell in battle, was extremely touching.—As I stood, he said, over the manly form of my oldest son, the victim of this unhallowed rebellion, I felt like pronouncing a curse upon the whole brood of traitors, and taking up anew my vow to make no truce and spare no effort to bring to condign punishment the authors of the blood, the sorrows and untold miseries recklessly and causelessly brought upon our once happy and prosperous land. I cannot repeat his language, and utterly fail to convey the impression made by the sad and pathetic words of the bereaved father, as he called up before us the lifeless body of a fine and noble youth, who in the full flush of hope and health, gave himself a sacrifice on the altar of his country.

It was now about ten o'clock when the noble, self-sacrificing and indomitable Andrew Johnson came forward to tell his tale of suffering and sorrow, persecuted, his house destroyed, his wife and young children driven to a distant part of the country, and his two oldest sons serving in the Union army. Gov. Johnson is above fifty-five years old, but in appearance fresh and vigorous, his hair black, complexion somewhat bronzed, and of medium hight and form. He has not the grace and ease of either of the other speakers, and his language betrays the want of early educational advantages, of which he was almost entirely deprived. It was by the innate force of his character, that he has raised himself from the lowest level of society to be a peer of the best, and an able and acknowledged leader in the grand struggle which is laying waste his native State, driving her Union-loving people to exile or the grave, and multiplying martyrs to the holy cause of justice and freedom. He spoke like a man in earnest; he recognized no distinctions of party, there were but two; in this quarrel there could be no more—those who were for the government and those who favored treason; he who was not for the government was necessarily against it—there could be no neutrals. Government was one thing, the administration of it another; one was a permanent institution, the other changeable and short-lived. The question was not now, who shall govern, but shall we have any government? "As for myself," he exclaimed, "I stand by the institutions of my country, and shall give myself and all I have and hope, to sustain it. If there is any thing that stands in the way of government, if there is any thing that claims to be higher or stronger than the government, whether banks, or monopolies, or slavery, it must go down! The government must be the highest and the strongest institution of the land, and no power or institution whatever should be greater than it." He emphatically declared than it was not only justifiable, but the duty of the administration to employ all the resources at its disposal, negroes or any other, which were needed to crush out the miserable hydra of rebellion. In allusion to his own State, his remarks had a painful interest; the people here at the North, he said, could have no conception of the sufferings, distress and dismay, which the inhabitants of East Tennessee were now undergoing. He described it as beyond any thing of which history has furnished an account. Every man, woman or child who was believed to be loyal to the Union was hung without mercy, imprisoned, or driven to the mountains, perishing with hunger, with utter loss of property wantonly destroyed. And he could not but cast a reproach upon the Administration for its tardiness in furnishing succor to these suffering people. He affirmed that he had been a uniform and consistent Democrat, that he had opposed the election of Lincoln; but when the issue came between supporting the Union and the Constitution, or destroying them by rebellion, he could not and did not hesitate which to choose, and he could not look upon any Democrat or any other man, who would hesitate in his choice or would by word or deed aid or encourage those who are seeking to overturn the government and break up the Union, as any better than those who are in open rebellion. He gave a history of nullification and produced the original letter of General Jackson, from a copy of which Senator Doolittle had read an extract to show that a dissolution of the Union had been for more than thirty years determined on by Southern leaders, Calhoun, Rhett, Davis and others, and that the slavery question was used only as a pretext; that in South Carolina they never lost their slaves by escape and had no fears of it. This original letter he then presented to the Club, to be preserved as a memorial of the lamented author.

Gov. Johnson's earnest, plain and sincere manner made a deep impression on the audience, which was manifested by repeated and rapturous applause. It was now half-past 11 o'clock, but Philadelphia had one of her own sons, Mr. Brewster, a life-long and leading Democrat, even of the Breckinridge school, whom she wished to hear on this great occasion. He is slight in form, somewhat disfigured in the face, but his eloquent manner and burning words told with great effect upon the still unflagging attention after a more than four hours' session. He was very severe upon that class of Democrats, who are constantly crying peace and compromise, when there can be no peace but in victory, and no compromise but in submission of rebels to the laws. He had opposed the election of Mr. Lincoln, but he declared that he had conducted his administration with great ability, and if there were an election to-morrow for President, he would cast his vote for Mr. Lincoln. His speech was brief, but pointed and eloquent, and contained the true patriotic fire, which if it animated every bosom, whether Republican or Democrat, would fulfill Mr. Seward's prophecy, alas, not fulfilled! of crushing the rebellion in ninety days.

The meeting was a great success, and has done honor to the city, and given a sensible impulse to the cause of unity, freedom and devoted loyalty. The happy result of a movement so auspiciously commenced, was continued and strengthened the next evening, March 12, on occasion of a serenade offered to Mr. Wright, a Representative in Congress from Pennsylvania, and Gov. Wright of Indiana. They both made stirring and patriotic speeches, calling forth repeated cheers from the assembled crowd. I should have said in its proper place, that Representative Wright made a most scathing speech against those Democrats with whom he once associated, for their croaking over all the movements of our Government, and lending all the aid to the rebels short of overt treasonable acts, which it is in their power to give. He said that what our armies wanted, was sympathy, encouraging words and loyal expressions from their friends at home. He had been among the troops on the Potomac, and he said nothing so paralyzed them as the disloyal efforts of the peace patriots and rebel compromisers at the North. They would rather have an enemy in front than in the rear.

This National Union Club is extending its numbers, its influence and its power over the country; its effect will be not only to rally strength to the Union cause, which will carry success to the Union arms, but it will crush out the secession spirit which prevails at the North, although shrinking under the rebuke which, from all quarters, has been administered to it. Let the principles and the organization of these patriotic and loyal associations extend, until they shall leaven the whole mass of our people with the true spirit of a Nationality which shall weave an indissoluble bond of union and fraternity around our whole beloved country. W.

SEEDS FOR THE FREEDMEN.—We are informed by the Rev. John Dudley, Secretary of the National Freedmen's Relief Association, that the Government has allotted a large tract of land in Virginia, in the vicinity of Fortress Monroe, to the freed negroes, to be cultivated in lots by them, and gives to each one a house. The remainder of the out-fit is to be furnished by the Association and others. All kinds of seeds are wanted for them to begin with.—We understand that in several places in the State, arrangements are made to gather garden and field seeds, potatoes, &c., to send on as quickly as possible. This is well. It is humane, and we suggest that a movement be started in Portland and vicinity.

Donations of seeds and other articles may be left at the packing room of the Soldiers' Aid Society in the City Hall. Money for this purpose may be paid to Mr. Eben Steele.

We hope to see this thing taken in hand immediately. There will be no expense for freight.

THE CASTINE ELECTION.—An anonymous writer in the Argus of yesterday morning holds this language:

I perceive that the "Press" puts down Castine as Republican gain, and with how much truth will be seen by reference to the last presidential election, when they had about two to our one; and in every contested election since, until now, a large majority.

Now by reference to the returns of the last Presidential election, it appears that the Republican vote in Castine was 124 out of 252 votes thrown—less than one half. This is what the correspondent of the Daily Cretan calls "two to one." The town offices have been held by Democrats for two years; and that is the result of what he calls a "large majority" for the Republican ticket. This year the Republicans carried the election—an evidence, it still appears to us, of Republican gain. This same correspondent makes some further assertions relative to the election, which in the absence of any other testimony we must decline to consider. The evidence of such a witness is of no value whatever.

BY TELEGRAPH.

LEGISLATURE OF MAINE.

[SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE DAILY PRESS.]

AUGUSTA, March 18.

SENATE.

Wednesday—Prayer by Rev. Mr. McKenzie of Augusta.

Passed to be engrossed.—Acts—relating to judicial proceedings in the county of Knox; to amend Sec. 9, Chap. 32, R. S., relating to days of grace; authorizing the construction of a wharf at the pool in Biddeford; additional to Chap. 6, R. S., relating to the collection of taxes; to amend Chap. 177, of the laws of 1860, relative to nuisances; to amend Sec. 17, Chap. 71, R. S., relating to sales of real estate; additional to act for taking land for forts and other purposes; additional to the act incorporating the Aroostook Railroad Co.; to amend Chap. 46, R. S., relating to stockholders of railroad corporations; relating to the election of wardens and clerks in cities; to make valid the doings of Hiram Bass; also resolves—for the presentation of books and publications to literary institutions and public libraries; in favor of Wm. H. McCrillis; locating and designating lands for settlement; in favor of the towns of Bremen, Smyrna and Macawahoc plantation; repealing resolves in favor of Alexander G. Turner and Chas. U. Bucknam; for payment of expenses incurred in negotiating the State loan.

Bill additional to Chap. 22, R. S., relating to fences and common fields, was read a second time and indefinitely postponed, on motion of Mr. Merrow.

Bill to provide for a depository of wills was read a second time, and, on motion of Mr. Woods, tabled.

Bill to make valid the doings of town of Farmingdale was read a second time. Mr. Stewart moved its indefinite postponement. On motion of Mr. Josselyn, the bill was tabled.

Mr. Woods, from the Judiciary Committee, reported an act, additional to Chap. 96, R. S., relating to tenancies, which was read and assigned. He also reported legislation inexpedient on the order for an amendment of the law relating to County Houses of Correction.

Mr. Josselyn, from the Committee on Agriculture, made a final report, and the Committee was discharged.

Mr. Hacker moved to reconsider the vote passing to be engrossed the resolve in favor of Wm. H. McCrillis. The motion prevailed. He then moved the indefinite postponement of the resolve. Lost, and the resolve was again passed to be engrossed.

The militia bill was read a second time. Mr. Peters moved a substitute as an amendment. The matter was then tabled.

The resolves on National Affairs were taken up. Mr. Merrow moved an amendment to the amendment offered by Mr. Wiggin. Mr. Wiggin then took the floor and spoke until the adjournment.

HOUSE.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Rowe.

Bill relating to attachments, and exempting property therefrom, was read a third time, and, on motion of Mr. Hayden, tabled.

Mr. McLellan, from the Railroad Committee, reported leave to withdraw on petition of W. M. Rogers et als.; also, legislation inexpedient on the order relating to mortgages of the Kennebec & Portland R. R. Co.; also, leave to withdraw on the petition of John Holland et als.

Mr. Crosby, from the Judiciary Committee, reported that the bill concerning mortgages ought not to pass; also, same report on the bill relating to the powers and duties of Courts of Probate; also, legislation inexpedient on the order relating to amending Chap. 18, R. S.

Mr. Clay, from same Committee, reported legislation inexpedient on the order relating to amending the law relating to sales of real estate on execution.

Bill to secure the prompt payment of taxes in Cumberland county was discussed at length, and, on motion of Mr. Kingsbury, laid upon the table.

Mr. Cony, from the conferees on the resolve granting additional aid in building the bridge at Mattawamkeag forks, reported that the committee were unable to agree, and recommended that the House insist on its vote.

Bill to provide for taxing bank stock owned out of the State was taken from the table. The House receded from its vote, concurred in the amendments of the Senate, and passed it to be engrossed, in concurrence.

Mr. Clay, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a resolve in favor of George M. Weston.

Mr. Crosby, from the same committee, reported that the bill to change the time of holding the April term of the Supreme Court in Lincoln county ought to pass.

Resolve making a conditional grant of land to the Maine State Seminary came up by special assignment. The vote by which the resolve was passed to be engrossed was reconsidered—yeas 61, nays 56. The resolve, as amended, was then refused a passage—yeas 53, nays 65.

Mr. Drummond, from the Committee on Finance, reported a bill for the assessment of a State tax for the year 1863, amounting to $495,366 99.

Mr. Reed, from the Committee on change of names, reported a bill to change the name of Harriet Norton Young.

Passed to be enacted—Acts—to make valid the doings of the North Prospect burying ground corporation; to incorporate the Little River Manufacturing Co.

Finally passed—Resolve in favor of the State Reform School.—Adjourned.

In the afternoon, the bill relating to Auctioneers, was taken from the table, amended, on motion of Mr. Lyman, and passed to be engrossed.

Mr. Lyman presented a resolve relating to the purchase of stationery, which passed to be engrossed, under a suspension of the rules.

Adjourned.

Free Street Soldiers' Aid Society.

To the Editors of the Press:

This Society was organized Sept. 4, 1862; its operations have been confined to the Free St. Baptist Society in this city.

The object proposed was, to labor for the improvement of the condition of sick and wounded soldiers, chiefly those found in the Maine regiments in the Army of the Potomac.

The labors of the Society have proved eminently successful, and this success is largely attributable to the stimulus received from the co-operation of Mrs. Eaton and Mrs. Fogg, who have been with the Maine regiments for nearly six months. These ladies have received *no compensation for their services, from any source*, except rations and transportation. They have taken the supplies at the State Agency, at Washington, have superintended the transportation to the camps, and distributed them all with their own hands. Their reports of their labors and distributions have been prompt, frequent, minute and thrillingly interesting. And it has been a source of great satisfaction to *know* that our contributions and work have *reached* and *blessed* those for whom they were designed. In addition to the supplies which we have sent to soldiers, two boxes have been sent for the benefit of the Freedmen of the South.

The following is a statement of the operations of the Society for six months:

Cash received,	$269 43
Cash paid for materials,	261 54

Six cases have been sent forward and received by the nurses, containing materials made up, also articles contributed, and in some cases purchased, all suited to meet the special wants of our sick soldiers, as follows:

First case, estimated value,	$ 86 38
Second " " "	128 38
Third " " "	126 70
Fourth " " "	120 98
Fifth " " "	101 10
Sixth " " "	98 19
Two cases for Freedmen,	25 00
Total estimated value,	686 73

Among the articles sent have been 84 flannel shirts, 50 pairs of flannel drawers, 151 pairs knit woolen socks, 34 quilts, 350 handkerchiefs, 45 pairs slippers, 35 caps, cotton shirts, quantities of lint, bandages, old linen, &c. Also, canned meats, stripped fish, butter, preserves, jellies, wines, cordials, tea, sugar, condensed milk, broma, chocolate, crackers, apples, lemons and many other delicacies for the sick. In the hope that others may be encouraged to labor in this good cause, for the welfare of our self-sacrificing, patriotic men, this report of our humble labors is submitted to the public by order of the Society.

I. F. BOSWORTH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Portland, March 17, 1863.

☞ The amounts now due the several Agricultural Societies from the State, have been drawn by warrants, and such Societies can have the same by applying at the State Treasurer's office in Augusta.

ORIGINAL AND SELECTED.

☞ On the first page—An Agricultural College.

☞ On the fourth page—Under the Moon, a skating ditty; Story of Dr. Franklin.

☞ Hon. Daniel Marcy is said to be elected to Congress by 100 majority, returns having been received from every town in the district.

☞ Which do you prefer, the destruction of our nationality *with* slavery, or the preservation of our nationality *without* slavery?

☞ It has been ascertained that the recent fires in Gardiner were set by boys. One of the ring-leaders has made a confession to Chief Engineer Neal of the fire department.

☞ The Bangor Times will please take our hat. We tender it with profound respect. The Times says the Press is "the best and abest daily paper in the State, big or little."

☞ Kittery, Boothbay, Brooklin, Newcastle, Vassalboro', Dexter, Bradley, Hudson, Levant, Corinna, Glenburn, Greene, Andover, and Byron, have elected republican and Union town officers. The copperheads made desperate struggles in some of these towns, but they were doomed to be beaten.

☞ The Lewiston Journal says at the late town meeting in Greene the copperheads voted for a negro belonging in the town for one office. The negro is we understand a much more respectable sort of man than many of those who voted for him—and indeed this may be the reason he was put up for the office.

☞ The Boston Journal of last evening contains the following paragraph:

A New Orleans letter states that Governor Shepley, Lieut. Bolles of his staff, and one or two others, had a narrow escape from capture by the rebels recently, while on a visit to Brashear City, having incautiously ventured beyond the Federal lines.

☞ We have received from Daniel Elliot special provost marshal for the State of Maine a circular instructing absentees from the army without leave to report immediately to Major Clarke, at Augusta, on pain of arrest and punishment as deserters, in accordance with the terms of the President's proclamation of the 10th instant.

☞ The Tribune says that private letters have been received in New York from New Hampshire, stating that "Dartmouth College, true to its well-earned pro-slavery reputation, blitterly opposed Prof. James W. Patterson, Congressman elect from the Third District—his brother professors, headed by President Lord, doing their best to defeat him."

☞ In relation to Wm. S. Leaver, whose arrest by Constable Hall we mentioned yesterday, the Bangor Whig says, he is charged with robbing Currier's sail loft, which was destroyed by fire a few weeks since. Officer Walker tracked Leaver to Portland, Boston, Charlestown and other places. At the latter place Leaver enlisted in the navy, and then deserted.

DONATION.—A number of his friends recently called upon Rev. S. Sawyer, in North Gorham, and after spending a pleasant evening, departed, leaving with him tokens of kindness and appreciation to the amount of $50. The arrival of some twenty young ladies during the evening with a barrel of flour, which they purchased and hauled on a hand-sled, added interest to the occasion.

☞ The Portsmouth Chronicle says, up in Hampstead the other day, the following call for a "corcus" was posted:

1863. DEMOCRATIC CORCUS.

the Democrates of Hamstead are requested to meet at the schoolhouse in dist. No. 1 on Wensday March the forth to chouse Canidates for the coming election March the 10.

Per order, { town commity

☞ "Union Voter," the Argus querist, is an amusingly important personage. He claimed yesterday to have drawn the Press into a damaging confession by profound stratagem. "The "Union founded by Washington, &c.," he says, "was, in the opinion of the Press, *mince pie* "*with rats*, and it will never consent to more "of the same sort." "Union Voter" will please accept our sincere compliments for his quick apprehension, perspicuous expression, and ingenious vein of interrogation.

☞ A letter from Col. Frank E. Howe, Superintendent of the New England Soldiers' Relief Association, 194 Broadway, New York, to a gentleman in this city, acknowledges the receipt of two boxes of clothing from Winthrop and three barrels of apples with one box of clothing from Portland. Col. Howe adds: "We are nearly out of clothing of every de-"scription, and the large number of men ar-"riving here in a destitute condition makes a "heavy draft on our very limited store."

☞ It would seem that they have had in England as remarkable a season as we have had on this side of the Atlantic. The late prevalence of delightful weather, we read, has set thousands of persons asking, "Did you ever see such a February before?" Such calm, sunshiny weather! The elder, lilac and black currant trees bursting into leaf! Gnats appearing in warm sheltered lawns; flies seen disporting in the sun; and a bee observed thus early, foraging among the yellow blossoms of the furze! So has it been in Belgium, too, where in mid-February the chestnut trees were in leaf and roses were in bloom.

☞ The words of Bro. Lincoln of the Bath Times, spoken with reference to the new arrangements in the Press office, are duly appreciated. No intelligent man will dispute with him in saying "the libel suit of the editor of "the Argus will undoubtedly enhance the val-"ue of the Press establishment, as it will in-"crease the activity of its friends, while the "day when a verdict will be rendered by a ju-"ry for a libel under such circumstances, is "beyond that which has ever been set for the "world to come to an end."

☞ Mr. F. O. J. Smith's organ is unquestionably displeased with General Hooker for weeding out the jealous malcontents among his subordinate officers. The men who allowed Pope and Burnside to be defeated, when they could have prevented it but for their jealousies, are not to be allowed to play the same game over again with Hooker, and therefore the paper referred to admonishes the commander of the army on the Rappahannock, that "it will be well for him to remember that "the more he exalts himself at the expense of "other officers, the more damning will be his "disgrace should he be so unfortunate as to "fail. It is hoped Hooker will profit by such kindly advice.

☞ A debate is now going on in the Legislature in relation to the establishment of an Agricultural College, for which a grant of 210,000 acres of land has been made by Congress. Two reports have been submitted to the Legislature upon the subject:—a majority report recommending that the College be an independent Industrial Institution; and a minority report in favor of conferring the grant upon Waterville College, as assignees under the conditions of the resolutions, the name of the College to be changed to the "Maine University and Agricultural College." Professors Smyth and Chadbourne of Bowdoin College, addressed a meeting held in the Hall of the House of Representatives last Friday evening, and took ground in favor of an institution wholly disconnected from either of the existing literary institutions. Last evening President Champlin, Hon. J. G. Blaine, and others, were to speak in the same place in favor of connecting the institution with Waterville College.

New Publications.

THE CONSPIRACY UNVEILED. The South Sacrificed; or, the Horrors of Secession. By Rev. James W. Hunnicutt. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. 12mo. pp. 454. For sale in this city by O. L. Sanborn & Co.

Mr. Hunnicutt is now about 60 years of age, and for nearly fourteen years has been the editor and proprietor of the Christian Banner, published in Fredericksburg, Virginia. A grim portrait is prefixed to his book—firm lips and prominent chin, sharp nose with deeply cut lines running down from either nostril to the corners of the mouth, undaunted eyes over hollow cheeks, and a low forehead surmounted by a shock of wiry, erect, gray hair. An outspoken Union man, from the beginning, he is now an exile from his home, and animated by all the bitterness of a refugee. He left Fredericksburg last August, on the approach of the Confederate troops after Burnside's evacuation of the town. Since that time he has waited, in Philadelphia, for an opportunity to return.

Mr. Hunnicutt's book is made up of editorials from the Christian Banner, originally published between March, 1860 and August, 1862, reproduced with just sufficient commentary to render them intelligible and they do not need much, for plainer speech is rarely found. "That secession, "with all its horrible train of curses, may be "*eternally damned*," says the introduction; "that the Union may continue one and inseparable, now and forever; that God in mercy may "overrule all things for the ultimate good of the "whole people; that the reader may be blessed, "the country redeemed, and the world saved—"is the sincere wish and constant prayer of the "author." The italics are his own. It is in such books as this and Parson Brownlow's, that a glimpse may be caught of the intense hatred of the authors of secession, which pervades the by no means insignificant Union party in the Southern States.

WESTMINSTER REVIEW, for January.
LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW, for January.
BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE, for January.
BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE, for February.

The study of English politics is always instructive, and to Americans, living under laws and institutions derived and developed from English precedents, of peculiar and especial interest—never more than in these critical times, when the position of England towards what Alderman Boole of New York calls "this unholy arrangement," the American rebellion, is a matter of so much moment to us. The republication in this country of the current numbers of Blackwood and the four great quarterlies, has been delayed by the destruction by fire, some two months ago, of the office of Messrs. Scott & Co. in New York. We have not yet received the Edinburgh and North British Reviews.

There is no direct discussion of the American question in the works received. The January Blackwood furnishes a readable account of "A Month's Visit to the Confederate Headquarters," and a review of the changes proposed in belligerent rights at sea. Of course the conservative English mind finds no occasion to make any change in anything. There are papers on contemporary Greece, Italy, Peru, Russia, and China. The discipline of prison convicts, the Indian annexations, and the present Administration are the subjects handled in domestic politics. In theology, the Quarterly has an article on the Greek Testament, the Westminster on Bishop Colenso's startling views of the Pentateuch. In critical literature, besides the usual *resume* in the Westminster, there are reviews of Victor Hugo's ten volumes of "Les Miserables," of the "Memoir of John Wilson," by his daughter, Mrs. Gordon, of Montalembert's "La Pere Lacordaire," and of Mr. Thomas Trollope's Italian novels. Sir Bulwer Lytton continues his series of "Caxtoniana" in Blackwood, and with his essays begins a catalogue of miscellaneous papers for which we have no longer room.

SEE a woman in another column picking Sambucus Grapes, for Speer's Wine. It is an admirable article used in hospitals, and by the first families in Paris London and New York, in preference to old Port Wine. It is worth a trial, as it gives great satisfaction. dec22 d1y

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A COUGH, COLD, OR AN IRRITATED THROAT, if allowed to progress, results in serious Pulmonary and Bronchial affections, oftentimes incurable.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES reach *directly* the affected parts and give almost instant relief. IN BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, and CATARRH they are beneficial. The good effects resulting from the use of the Troches, and their extended use, has caused them to be counterfeited. Be sure to guard against worthless imitations. OBTAIN only the *genuine Brown's Bronchial Troches* which have *proved* their efficacy by a test of many years. PUBLIC SPEAKERS and SINGERS should use the Troches. Military Officers and Soldiers who over-tax the voice and are exposed to sudden changes, should have them. Sold everywhere at 25 cents per box. jan21 d&w3m

GREAT DISCOVERY.—An adhesive preparation that will *STICK*

Patches and Linings to Boots and Shoes sufficiently strong without stitching;

That will effectually mend Furniture, Crockery, Toys, and all articles of household use.

Belt Makers,
Boot and Shoe Makers,
Manufacturers and Machinists,
And Families,

will find it INVALUABLE! It will effectually stop the leakage of Coal Oil.

It is insoluble in water or oil.
It is a liquid, and as easily applied as paste.
It will adhere oily substances.
It is

HILTON'S INSOLUBLE CEMENT!
HILTON BROTHERS, Proprietors,
Providence, R. I.

Supplied in packages from 2 oz. to 100 lbs., by THOS. G. LORING, Apothecary, Corner of Exchange and Federal Streets, Sole Agent in Portland. feb17 d1y

☞ TO CONSUMPTIVES.—The Advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a *Sure Cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c.* The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburgh, Kings County, New York. feb27 d3m

DR. P. P. QUIMBY, would give notice that he has returned to Portland, and can be found at his Room, No. 13 INTERNATIONAL HOUSE, Tuesday, August 12th, where he will attend to all wishing to consult him.

First Examination at office,	$200
Each subsequent sitting at office,	50
City Patients, first Examination at residence,	250
Each subsequent visit at residence,	100

August 16, 1862.—tf

DRS. J. CLAWSON KELLEY and H. L. DAVIS' Medical Office, No 229½ Congress street, up same flight with Dr. Johnson, Dentist—only place in Portland where DR. KELLEY's genuine medicines can be had. *Advice free* upon all diseases. jan27 d3aw&wtf32

☞ Consumption and Catarrh, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs, successfully treated by INHALATION, By C. MORSE, M. D
au18'62 eod Corner Smith and Congress Sts.

DENTISTRY.—Dr. JOSIAH HEALD, No. 241 Congress Street, first door east of 1st Parish Church Portland, Me. aug7d1y

☞ If you are in want of any kind of PRINTING call at the Daily Press Office. tf

☞ CARDS and BILL HEADS neatly printed at this office. tf

DRS. LOCKE & KIMBALL, DENTISTS, No. 117 Middle Street, Portland, Me. aug15—1y

BROKERS' BOARD.

SALE OF STOCKS.—BOSTON, March 18, 1862.

$25,520 American Gold	153¼
1,000 do (large)	153¼
1,000 do (large)	153¼
United States Coupon Sixes (1881)	104¼
U. S. 7 3-10 Treasury Notes (Oct)	106¼
do (Aug)	106¼
United States Five-Twenties (Nov)	101
United States Treasury Sixes, (2 years)	153¼
U. S. Certificates of Indebtedness (Feb)	100
Portland, Saco and Portsmouth R R	117
Western Railroad	155

MARRIED.

In Phipsburg, March 12, Elbridge H. Oliver and Jane M. Gahan, all of P.

In Readfield, March 2, William P. Bailey, of Winthrop, and Miss Charlotte G. Gove, of R.

In Augusta, John E. Kimball and Miss Delia Marden, both of A.

DIED.

In this city, March 18, Capt. Wm. Lang, aged 46 years 9 months.

☞ Funeral on Friday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, at Free Street Church. Relatives and friends are invited. The Masonic Fraternity will attend.

In New York, March 11, Mrs. Mary Quimby, wife of Henry M. Pierce, Jr., aged 30 years.

In Norway, March 9, Isaac Bolster, Esq., aged 66.

In Winthrop, March 16, Harry, youngest son of James C. and Sarah Upham, of Portland, aged 20 months.

In Boston, March 14, Little Florrie, infant daughter of Orman T. and Josie R. Boyd.

In the Regimental hospital of the 20th Me. Reg., near Falmouth, Va., March 13th, of general debility, Moses Allen, of Brunswick, aged — years; March 14, of typhoid fever, Thomas B. Morrill, of Sumner, Me, aged — years.

SAILING OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

STEAMER	FROM	FOR	SAILS
Edinburg	Liverpool	New York	March 4
Norwegian	Liverpool	Portland	March 5
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	March 7
Saxonia	Southampton	New York	March 11
Etna	Liverpool	New York	March 11
Bohemian	Liverpool	Portland	March 12
Asia	Liverpool	New York	March 14
Glasgow	Liverpool	New York	March 18
North American	Liverpool	Portland	March 19
Canada	Liverpool	Boston	March 21
Hammonia	Southampton	New York	March 25
Africa	Liverpool	New York	March 28
TO DEPART.			
Eagle	New York	Havana	March 19
Anglo Saxon	Portland	Liverpool	March 21
Teutonia	New York	Hamburg	March 21
City of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool	March 21
Melita	New York	Havana	March 21
Plantaganet	New York	Jamaica	March 21
British Queen	New York	Hanvana	March 23
Australasian	New York	Liverpool	March 25
Norwegian	Portland	Liverpool	March 28
Edinburg	New York	Liverpool	March 28
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	April 1
Saxonia	New York	Hamburg	April 4
Bohemian	Portland	Liverpool	April 4
Etna	New York	Liverpool	April 4
Asia	New York	Liverpool	April 8
North American	Portland	Liverpool	April 11
Glasgow	New York	Liverpool	April 11

MINIATURE ALMANAC.

Thursday, March 19.

Sun rises	6. 6	High water, (a. m.)	10.37
Sun sets	6.11	Length of days	12. 5

MARINE NEWS

PORT OF PORTLAND.

Wednesday, March 18.

ARRIVED.

Steamer Lewiston, Knight, Boston.
Brig Fannie, Kenney, Boston.
Brig Hattie S Emery, Bartlett, Boston.
Sch Jerusha Baker, Barberick, Boston.
Sch Ellen Merriman, Hamilton, Boston.
Sch Geo Brooks, Wallace, Boston.
Sch P S Lindsay, Ricker, Boston.
Sch Daphia, Chase, Boston.
Sch G W Carpenter, Hutchinson, Boston.
Sch Lina, Bradbury, Boston for Machias.

CLEARED.

Steamer Parkersburg, Hoffman, New York, Emery & Fox.
Sch C D Horton, (Br) Keeman, Mayaguez PR, by Phinney & Jackson.
Sch Mariel, Tarbox, Baltimore, by D T Chase.
Sch Fannie Mitchell, Johnson, New York, by C M Davis.
Sch Advance, Fogg, Boston, by Jos H White.

DISASTERS.

Brig Ida McLeod, at New Orleans from Galveston on the 20th of Jan, Galveston bar bearing NE, distance 12 miles, was caught in a heavy gale from the NE, in which lost foremast and foretopmast, with spars, rigging, sails, &c., attached, besides receiving other slight damage.

Sch D C Foster was run into off Barnegat night of 42th inst, by the sch Eleanor T, of Philadelphia, and had stern badly stove and lost one man. She has arrived at Tuckerton Inlet.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

NEW ORLEANS—Ar 3d inst, ship Tranquebar, Goodwin, Bath; bark Sheaf, Berry, Bordeaux; brig Ida McLeod, Davis, Sabine Pass; sch H S Lanfair, Powers, Grand Caillou.

Cld 4th, ship Undaunted, Tay, for New York; 5th, bark

MATTERS ABOUT TOWN.

Municipal Court....March 18.

Sumner F. Dyer, for drunkenness and disturbance, paid a fine of three dollars and costs.

Patrick Flaherty, for drunkenness and disturbance, couldn't pay a fine imposed of three dollars and costs, and was, therefore, committed to jail.

George Cushing for assault and battery on Isaac Reed, was fined four dollars and costs, which he paid and was discharged.

James L. Chandler, Charles G. Chandler, Albert T. Farr and Thomas Dunsler, for larceny of coal from Steamship wharf, were sentenced to the Reform School during their minority. They are lads of 13 or 14 years of age, and are notorious for their petty larcenies. There were two cases of search and seizure against Patrick McGlinchy, but they were postponed until to-day.

BOARD OF TRADE.—An adjourned meeting of the Board of Trade was held last evening, President Hersey in the chair. Mr. Jewett, from the Board of Directors, who had been requested, by vote, to procure a suitable room for the merchants of this city to meet in, reported that they had hired the store of Hon. W. W. Thomas in Exchange street, recently occupied by E. M. Patten, for three years, at a rent of $350 per year; the same to be used for a Merchant's Exchange.

Some conversation was had among the members as to the manner in which the room should be kept, the hours at which it should be open, the manner in which the funds for payment of the rent should be raised, and the expediency of a reading room. Finally, on motion of Mr. Jewett, it was voted that the managers be authorized to open the room hired by the Board, as a Merchant's Exchange; and that they fix such terms of admission as they shall deem necessary to defray the expenses of it. It was also voted that the managers be, and they are hereby directed, to appoint a Standing Committee on the Merchants' Exchange, from the subscribers to the same.

Messrs. E. E. Upham and J. S. Bedlow were admitted members.

The Board voted to adjourn to Wednesday evening April 8th, at 7 1-2 o'clock, to meet in their room in Exchange street.

CARD.—A. M. Hernandez begs leave to thank the citizens of Portland and vicinity for the very liberal and courteous patronage they have extended to him and the company under his management, now performing at Deering Hall, and desires to announce that there will be presented this evening, for the first time, the beautiful trick and fairy Pantomime, entitled "The Golden Egg," which has been in preparation for some time, and at great expense.

Mr. Hernandez, with his Troupe, will leave the city on Monday to commence an engagement at the Academy of Music in Boston, thence proceeding to New York to fulfil an engagement at Niblo's Garden, till about the last of May, when he proposes to return to Portland, bringing with him several distinguished and competent artists.

A. M. HERNANDEZ,
Manager and Proprietor of the Ravel Troupe.

CONCERT IN AID OF SICK SOLDIERS.—As already announced, several of our leading professional and amateur singers have kindly volunteered to give a concert at the new City Hall, on Monday evening next, the proceeds of which are for the benefit of the Maine Camp Hospital Association.

Among those taking part, as we are informed, will be Miss Harriet Cammett, assisted by other female singers; also Messieurs Dennett, Morgan and Shaw, with Kotzschmar at the piano. The tickets are placed at the low price of twenty-five cents, and we hope to see, as no doubt we shall, with the above mentioned attractions, a full house. Tickets can be had at Messrs. Lowell and Senter's and at the door.

☞ A Regimental Court Martial for the trial of several minor offences, was held yesterday, Capt. Freese presiding and Lieut. Nickerson acting as Judge Advocate. Mr. John L. Waterhouse was arraigned on a charge of absence without leave. It proved to be only a technical offense and he undoubtedly will be acquitted. J. T. McCobb, Esq., appeared as his counsel. We believe there was no other case. The general Court Martial will convene this morning to hear the conclusion of the trial of Fields.

DROWNED.—The body of Mr. John Roach was found in the dock at Custom House Wharf yesterday morning. He is supposed to have accidently fallen into the water, in the night.

The deceased was a laborer, about 40 years of age, and resided in the rear of No. 246 Congress street. Coroner Gould was called to view the body, but he did not deem it necessary to hold an inquest. The deceased leaves a family of four children.

☞ We learn that Prof. R. G. HIBBARD, of Wesleyan University, who is expected to assist Prof. Briggs in the Humorous and Dramatic Readings at the new City Hall, is a member of the Russell School of Elocutionists. He has won a high reputation, chiefly by his wonderful skill in humorous delineations. Audiences, we are told, have been convulsed over his readings of Irish comicalities—while, at the same time, he is by nomeans wanting in dramatic power.

OPERA.—Signor De Vivo, the agent of the Italian Opera, is now in this city for the purpose of perfecting the necessary arrangements for the forth-coming of the two operatic performances, at the new City Hall, next week. The company comprises three Prima Donnas, two Tenors, one Barritone, one Basso and a Pianist Conductor. It is a combination of musical talent such as we have never before had in this city.

☞ Capt. James Pettengill of this city, sailed from Philadelphia in the schooner Rescue on the 27th of Oct. last with a cargo of coal for this port, and has not since been heard from. It is supposed that he, together with his vessel and crew, were lost in the gale that occurred about that time. Capt. P. was an exemplary christian, respected and beloved by all who knew him. COM.

GAME TO THE LAST.—Twombly's dinners at the Merchant's Exchange, 17 and 19 Exchange street. Every species of game is served up to order—fish, flesh and fowl.—Twombly is no mere caterer; he aspires to the office of an educator, and should certainly be endowed with the honors and emoluments of a professor of gastronomy.

SPIRITUAL LEVEE.—The second of the series of levees by the Spiritual Association will come off to-morrow evening at Mechanic's Hall. These dances are among the most popular we have had during the season. Tickets can be had of the managers. Chandler's Band furnishes the music.

MECHANICS' ASSOCIATION.—The management of our public schools is to be the theme for debate this evening before the Mechanic's Association. It is a matter which interests every one. The public are invited.

MISS ANNA E. DICKINSON.—This young lady was greeted last evening at Mechanics' Hall by a large and intelligent audience, who, for nearly two hours, listened with intense interest and delight to her conclusive arguments, her keen satire and her vivid and convincing illustrations. Her style is elevated, enthusiastic and very pleasing. She speaks with ease and decided grace, and, by both matter and manner, holds her audience to a strict attention.

Discussing a few of the prominent features of the rebellion, she contended that the Administration should be unconditionally supported; that black men should be allowed to fight for the life of the nation on the side of the North, as well as give their force and aid to the rebels; that nothing should be permitted to hinder the government from establishing its authority over all the land. She showered grape and canister on the heads of inefficient, tender footed military leaders, and rattled thunder in the ears of traitors who stay at home crying "Peace." For combination of statistics, historical allusions, thrilling narrative and true pathos, the lecture of this truly accomplished lady is rarely excelled; it is calculated to accomplish much good.

THE RAVEL TROUPE.—The bill presented for this evening is a splendid one, entirely new, with the exception of the performances on the horizontal bar and the trapeze. It is the last night but two in which the troupe will perform in this city for the present. In our notices of the performers we have omitted to mention Mr. Coleman, the Irish Comic Singer, who has been encored every night he has appeared, and who sings to perfection Irish songs.

A grand matinee will be given Saturday afternoon for the benefit of Young America.

☞ The Glass Spinners and Workers had a good audience last evening at Lancaster Hall. Their second entertainment comes off this evening, when two magnificent specimens of their work will be awarded. Dancing will commence at nine o'clock.

BEATING TIME.—A dispatch sent from the American Telegraph office in this city to Washington D. C., yesterday at 9.25 A. M., was received in Washington at 9.15 A. M.!

BY TELEGRAPH

—TO THE—

EVENING PAPERS.

From Central America—The War Between Guatamala and Salvador.

NEW YORK, March 18.

By the Champion we have important news from Central America. The battle expected at Coatepeque, San Salvador, had taken place. On the 22d of February, after having a day or two before taken possession of the deserted town of Santana, Correra, with 1,600 men made a bold attack on Barrio's intrenchments, but was repulsed with a loss of over 100 men.

On the 24th, at 3 A. M., the attack was renewed with great fury, and continued until 4 P. M., when Correra was compelled to withdraw, leaving four rifled guns, a considerable quantity of munitions of war, 300 killed, and of course a large number of wounded on the field. Among the Guatemalian officers said to be killed are Gen. Zeavala and Bruno, the former Correra's principal General. Gen. Barrios in a bulletin claims a decisive victory, and says that Generals Gonzales and Beacamente are in hot pursuit of the enemy. Barrios calls it the greatest battle that ever was fought in Central America.

It was expected that Nicaragua would soon join Guatamala against Salvador, and present indications are Honduras will join Salvador.—There is a plan, however, to overthrow the present administration in Honduras, and place in power General Xatruch. If this scheme succeeds, Barrios' enemies will probably be too strong for him.

The news from Bogota, the capital of New Grenada, is to the effect that a National Convention of all the States of Columbia met at Rio Negro, and Mosquera sent in his resignation of the office of Provisional President, accompanied by a history of his operations during the revolution. The Convention then appointed a Council of five to carry on the government until the Federal Constitution could be made and promulgated. Mosquera was continued Minister of War.

From California—Measures Taken for Public Defense.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 17.

A. P. Crittenden, a prominent lawyer, was arrested for complicity in fitting out the privateer J. M. Chapman.

The San Francisco Supervisors last night proposed to lend the State $100,000 toward providing armed vessels for the harbor and coast defenses.

A bill was introduced in the Legislature today authorizing two mill taxes for the same purpose. There is a general feeling that neither arms nor other measures are an effective defense against foreign or domestic enemies now in the State.

The Collector of San Francisco was compelled to hire a steamer to board the Chapman, the only revenue cutter on the coast being off Washington Territory.

There is every prospect that the Legislature will issue half a million in bonds for means for purchasing six batteries of artillery and small arms sufficient to equip 30,000 soldiers.

Gen. Fremont and the Secretary of War—News from Mexico.

NEW YORK, March 18.

The Tribune's Washington correspondent says Major General Fremont left for New York to-night, his interview with the Secretary of War this morning having proved unsatisfactory.

Official advices from the City of Mexico to the 25th of February have been received.—The mail was made up hastily, and sent via. Tampico, the French being too near Puebla to render the route via. Vera Cruz a safe one.

Gen. Forey's army, 20,000 strong, was at Amozoc, some fifteen miles from Puebla.—Preparations at Puebla for resistance to the attack, which was daily expected, was considered complete.

The Juarez Government had ordered the Governor of San Luis de Potosi to return to foreigners the money which he raised by forced loans, and give whatever further satisfaction the aggrieved parties might justly demand.

From Texas—Disaffection Toward the Confederacy.

FAYETTEVILLE, Ark., March 17.

An intelligent gentleman from Texas arrived this evening. He represents the rebels in a most deplorable condition. The Union men openly denounce the Confederacy, and a large party are trying to raise the Lone Star flag.—Colonies are being made to go to Mexico.

A prominent rebel officer who came to this place with a flag of truce this morning, also expressed the opinion that should the cause of the South fail, they will retire into Mexico to establish a Republic under the French Protectorate.

Washington Rumors.

NEW YORK, March. 18.

The Washington correspondent of the Times says: Gen. Burnside having been assigned to his new department, will leave at once to take command.

The one year certificates now falling due should be sent into the Treasury at once for payment. They will be paid in gold. The interest accruing after maturity will not be paid.

It is stated that Sayles J. Bowen, chief clerk of the Senate, has been appointed Postmaster of this city, vice Lewis Clephane removed, to take effect the 1st of April next.

A Draft for 500,000 Men—Capture of Yazoo City Conceded by the Rebels.

NEW YORK, March 18.

The Herald's Washington correspondent says: It is stated that a draft of 500,000 men is soon to be ordered, and that arrangements have been made to enforce the conscription without difficulty.

From sources usually well informed in regard to Southern news, it is learned that the rebels concede the capture of Yazoo City by the federal forces.

BY TELEGRAPH.

TO THE

Portland Daily Press.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Brilliant Charge near Kelly's Ford.

The Enemy Driven Back and Entirely Demoralized.

Capture of Prisoners, Horses, &c.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF POTOMAC, March 18, 1863.

A most brilliant cavalry fight occurred on the Rappahannock yesterday beyond Kelly Ford. A reconnoissance under Gen. Averill forced a passage over the river, in the face of a determined resistance by a body of rebel sharpshooters, who were covered by houses, rifle pits, &c. The ford admitted but a single horseman at a time, and the stream was swollen and very rapid. Arriving at the south side our cavalry charged on the rebels in their entrenchments, killing and capturing nearly the entire force, besides securing a large number of horses picketed near by. A short distance from the shore Gen. Averill encountered the rebel cavalry under Stuart and Fitz Hugh Lee, who had hastened from Culpepper to prevent our passage. They made some dashing charges on our troops, who repulsed, and in turn charged them with fatal effect, using sabres only. Whenever the enemy made a stand they were immediately charged and routed from their position with great loss. The battle lasted five hours, and was a series of charges and hand to hand conflicts, resulting in the falling back of the enemy. The forces were about 2000 on each side. The enemy took refuge behind an intrenched battery, four miles from the ford, flanked by rifle pits and abbatis. Gen. Averill having accomplished his object, and securing his prisoners, the wounded on both sides and a large number of horses, recrossed the river without an attack on the part of the rebels, who were so badly whipped that they could not follow or annoy him. Among the prisoners is Major Breckinridge, a cousin of the traitor John C. Breckinridge. The prisoners characterize the affair on our part as one of the ablest and most gallantly fought cavalry raids of the whole war, and admit that their own troops were totally demoralized by the gallant sabre charge of our cavalry. About 80 prisoners have been brought in. The wounded of the enemy bear sufficient marks to show that the sabre was the sole weapon used on our side.

FROM THE GULF SQUADRON.

EXPEDITION UP THE INDIAN RIVER.

Destruction of a Cotton Laden Vessel.

Capture of a Blockade Runner.

WASHINGTON, March 18.

Acting Rear Admiral Barclay, commanding the eastern Gulf blockading squadron, under date of Key West, March 10th, informs the Navy Department of the arrival there of the steamer Huntsville, from a short cruise between Havana and the Tortugas. Also the return of the Sagamore from as far up the coast as Mosquito Inlet. He incloses an interesting report of an expedition made by the Sagamore to the town of Smyrna, for the purpose of capturing and destroying a vessel loaded with cotton, in which a brisk engagement of twenty minutes occurred, resulting in the destruction of the vessel, and a loss on our side of one killed and five wounded. The men of the expedition appear to have behaved with great spirit and judgment.

Their subsequent operations have been of efficient service in clearing out rebels from Indian river, and in breaking up their connection with the lawless hordes of Nassau. This last achievement, wholly unassisted against nearly double their own numbers, and showing such determined bravery and endurance, is of a brilliancy to merit especial recognition from the government. The results of their expedition, a sloop and boat, together with thirty-five bales of Sea Island cotton, had arrived at Key West.

The gunboat Gem of the Sea, on the 10th, captured the sloop Petoo off Savannah for Nassau, while attempting to run the blockade. She had a cargo of salt. The vessel being old and leaky, she was destroyed.

Supplies for the Destitute in Ireland.

Meeting in Aid of the Atlantic Telegraph Company.

The Pirate Florida Again.

NEW YORK, March 18.

A clerk of Western, Dortie & Co, 16 or 17 years of age, absconded yesterday with $10,000 in gold handed him to deliver in Wall street.

It is stated that A. L. Stewart has chartered a ship to be filled with food for the destitute in Ireland.

A very interesting meeting was held on the Stock Exchange this afternoon, which was addressed by Cyrus Field, on the subject of the Atlantic Telegraph. The utmost attention was paid to his arguments, and over £4000 sterling were subscribed. A committee of ten was appointed to act in concert with those previously appointed by the Chamber of Commerce and Produce Exchange in securing subscriptions.

The bark Sarrh A. Nichols, from Buenos Ayres for Cuba, was chased into the harbor of St. Thomas by the pirate Florida. The authorities detained the pirate until 24 hours after the sailing of the bark.

FROM HILTON HEAD.

Capture of Members of the 9th Maine Regiment.

Defences Around Mobile.

Rumored Capture of the Negro Expedition.

NEW YORK, March 18.

A Hilton Head letter, dated night of the 13th, states that Lieut. Rushley and nine men, three of the latter belonging to the 9th Maine Regiment, and the rest to the engineer regiment, were captured by a squad of rebels, who crossed the river and found our pickets asleep and without a musket loaded.

Three deserters from Mobile report their number 7000, under Buckner. They have three wooden gunboats and a ram. Rwo new rams have just been completed, and a 50 gun frigate is being built at Selma, to be floated down the river on hogsheads. Two more rams were to be completed in a few weeks.

The channel in Mobile bay is blocked by sunken vessels, but no torpedoes had been sunk. Two or three forts had been iron-clad.

A rumor is brought by the steamer Union that the negro expedition into Florida and Georgia had been captured. It was commanded by Cols. Higginson and Montgomery.

The Slavery Question in Missouri.

JEFFERSON CITY, March 18.

A bill passed the Senate to-day providing for calling a new State Convention to take into consideration the gradual emancipation of slavery in Missouri. Mr. Ritchy's opposed amendments to the Constitution regarding slavery were taken up. Several amendments were discussed, and Mr. Ritchy's was finally adopted.

Pennsylvania Union Convention.

HARRISBURG, March 18.

The Union State Committee have called a State Convention, to be held at Pittsburg July 5th, to nominate candidates for Governor and Judge of Supreme Court. The committee also passed a resolution recommending the organization of a Union party in each legislative district.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Course of the Judges in Utah to be Sustained.

Our Relations with France.

WASHINGTON, March 18.

Much speculation is indulged in concerning the action of the government respecting the affairs of Utah. Private parties have suggested different courses of policy. From what has transpired to-day it is probable that Gov. Harding and the Judges complained of by the Mormons will be sustained. It is said by gentlemen well acquainted with Utah affairs that the arrest of Brigham Young by Judge Kinney was an arrangement acted upon by the two to test the constitutionality of the anti-polygamy law, and to create an impression that there is no resistance to Judicial process in that territory.

While the English journals indulge in severe criticisms on the letter of Mr. Seward declining the peace propositions of the French government, it is noticeable that nothing in the way of unfriendly comment from official or unofficial sources has reached our government from France.

Secretary Chase when speaking to his friends respecting his recent visit to New York, says it was both agreeable and satisfactory.

FROM TEXAS.

The Rebels Erecting Batteries at Galveston.

The Town Set on Fire by Shells.

No Movement to be Made at Present.

NEW YORK, March 18.

Advices, per steamer Union, state that the rebels have erected batteries at Galveston, mounted with guns taken from the Harriet Lane and Westfield.

The Federal fleet off Gaiveston Feb. 28th consisted of the steam frigate Brooklyn and four gunboats.

On the 12th the Brooklyn threw a few shells into the fort on Pelican Island, on the 24th she threw a few shells into the town, setting it on fire in three places, which, however, was soon put out.

The Harriet Lane is up the river.

It is not probable that the fleet, as at present constituted, will undertake anything against the city.

More Fighting on the Blackwater

Attack of the Rebels on Newbern and their Repulse.

Reported Attack and Repulse of the Fed- at Port Hudson.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 18.

There was fighting on the Blackwater yesterday. No particulars have been received.

The rebels attacked Newbern last Friday, and were defeated.

Richmond papers of the 17th say that on the 14th Admiral Farragut attacked Port Hudson and was repulsed. The Mississippi was burnt. Admiral Farragut went down the river in his flagship, which was disabled.

The city of Mexico has been captured by the French.

New Jersey Peace Resolution.

TRENTON, N. J., March 18.

The peace resolutions passed the House today 38 to 73, after a very animated debate.

General Order.

WASHINGTON, March 18.

The following general order has been issued:

WAR DEPARTMENT ADJT. GENS. OFFICE, Washington, March 17th, 1863.

General Order No. 675.

It is hereby ordered, first, that Col. James B. Fry, Assistant Adjutant General, U. S. A., be and hereby is detailed as Provost Marshal General of the United States, in pursuance of Sec. 5th, approved March 3d, 1863, for enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes. He is accordingly authorized and required to perform all duties of Provost Marshal General set forth in said act, and such other duties as may properly pertain to his office. All communications relating to the business of Provost Marshals and the provisions of the act of Congress aforesaid will be addressed to him. Second, that all appointments which have been made of Provost Marshals are hereby revoked.

By order of the Secretary of War.
(Signed) L. THOMAS, Adjt. Gen.

Capture af Yazoo City Disputed.

CAIRO, March 18.

Advices from Young's Point to the 13th, report the capture of Yazoo City premature.

The report of the capture of rebel transports is disputed.

Some rebels from Vicksburg on the 12th came over to cut the levee, and the entire party was captured.

Great Union Meeting at Skowhegay.

SKOWHEGAN, March 18.

Immense and enthusiastic Union meetings are being held here this afternoon. Two large churches are filled by the people, and the speaking is still going on. Among the speakers are Ex-Chief Justice Tenney, Atttorney General Drummond, and Mr. Gilman of the Portland Press.

Mass Meeting at Toledo, Ohio.

TOLEDO, March 18.

An immense mass meeting was held here to-day to respond to resolutions from Ohio soldiers in Kentucky and Tennessee. Col. Hawkins of Tennessee, George C. Bates of Chicago, J. M. Ashley and others addressed the meeting.

Fire.

TORONTO, March 18.

The Suncal Court House and Music House were totally destroyed by fire to-day. Other buildings were damaged. Mostly insured.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, March 18.

Cotton—dull, irregular and decidedly lower; sales 300 bales at 77 @ 80c for middling uplands.

Flour—State and Western dull and 5c lower; Superfine State 6 75 @ 6 90; Extra do 7 05 @ 7 10; choice 7 15 @ 7 40; Round Hoop Ohio 7 40 @ 7 50; choice 7 50 @ 9 00; Superfine Western 6 80 @ 6 90; common to good Extra Western 7 05 @ 7 30; Southern 5c lower; Mixed to good 7 40 @ 7 60; Fancy and Extra 7 70 @ 10 00; Canada 5c lower; Common 7 05 @ 7 20; Extra 7 25 @ 9 00.

Wheat—very dull and nominally unchanged; Winter Red Western 1 75 delivered.

Corn—1c lower; Mixed Western sound 90 @ 1 00; do unsound 88 @ 89; White 98.

Oats—firm; sales moderate; Jersey 77 @ 79; Northern and Western 82 @ 84.

Beef—dull.

Pork—dull, heavy and lower; Mess 14 12½ @ 14 25 for old, 16 25 @ 16 50 for new; Prime Mess 16 00 @ 18 00.

Sugars—dull; New Orleans 12½ @ 13½; Muscovado 10½ @ 11; Porto Rico 11½ @ 12½.

Coffee—dull and heavy; sales Jamaica in bond at 23.

Molasses—in fair demand; New Orleans barrels and half barrels 43 @ 55; Muscovada 46.

Freights to Liverpool—rather more steady; cotton nominal; flour 1s 9d; grain 5½ @ 6½d in bulk and ships' bags.

Wool—quiet and firm.

Stock Market.

NEW YORK, March 18.

Second Board.—Stocks shade firmer, but without activity.

Chicago & Rock Island,	73¾
Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago,	64¾
Norwich & Worcester,	82
Milwaukie & Prarie De Chien,	39
Cleveland & Toledo,	97¼
Cleveland & Pittsburg	70¼
Michigan Southern,	60¼
Harlem,	38
Harlem preferred,	84¼
Cumberland preferred,	19
Pacific Mail,	192
New York Central,	116¾
United States 5's 1874 registered,	90
United States 6's 1881 coupons,	104¼
United States 6's 1881 registered,	101
Hudson,	100
American Gold,	154¼
California 7's,	133
Missouri 6's,	62
United States 6's one year certificates	99¾
Treasury 7 3-10ths	106¼

ALL READY!

Spring Style Silk Hats!

At HARRIS', opposite the Postoffice.

☞ Hats MADE TO FIT by the Conformateur. feb21—4w is cd

MISCELLANEOUS.

THROUGH TICKETS
—TO—
NEW YORK,
Philadelphia, Baltimore or Washington.

Travellers may secure Through Tickets (from Portland by Rail or Steamer) to

New York,
Philadelphia,
Baltimore,
Or Washington,

Via the STONINGTON or NORWICH ROUTES, or the WORCESTER & SPRINGFIELD or SHORE LINES—connecting with either of the regular trains, leaving Boston at 7, 8 30 and 11.10 A. M., and at 2.15, 5.30 and 8.30 P. M. for the South and West.

Business men and all travellers (Ladies especially) will find it a great advantage to secure their Tickets at this Agency.

OFFICE.....WESTERN TICKET AGENCY,
31 Exchange St., (up stairs).
W. D. LITTLE, Agent.
mch11 d&w39

SPRING
HATS and CAPS
JUST RECEIVED AT
SHAWS,
136 Middle Street, - - - Portland.
Feb. 26, 1863. edis6w

Bryant, Stratton & Co's
CHAIN OF INTERNATIONAL
Commercial Colleges.

THE PORTLAND COLLEGE,
—LOCATED IN—
Clapp's Block.....Congress St:

HAS just been added to BRYANT, STRATTON & Co.'s Chain of Commercial Colleges, established in New York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Albany, Troy, Buffalo, Cleaveland, Detroit, Chicago, St. Louis, Providence, and Toronto, C. W.

The object of these Colleges is to impart to Young Men and Ladies thorough and practical instruction in *BOOK-KEEPING, COMMERCIAL LAW, COMMERCIAL ARITHMETIC, SPENCERIAN BUSINESS, PENMANSHIP, CORRESPONDENCE,* &C., and to fit them for any department of business they may choose. Scholarships issued in Portland will entitle the student to complete his course in any College of the chain, and *vice versa*, without additional charge. The College is open Day and Evening.

R. M. WORTHINGTON, *Resident Principal.*

For further information please call at the College, or send for catalogue and circular, inclosing letter stamp. Address

BRYANT, STRATTON & WORTHINGTON,
feb2 PORTLAND, MAINE. d&wly

Creditors' Meeting.

A MEETING of all the *bona fide* Creditors of the late John Rounds is requested at the counting room of the undersigned, on Saturday, the 28th day of March next, at 2 P. M., to take into consideration the manner the estate was settled, *or pretended to be settled.* Sewell C. Strout (Howard & Strout) "AS COUNSEL FOR THE ADMINISTRATRIX," (mark the words) according to his own account, has had all the claims against the estate, except mine, *and one at New York he could not find,* ASSIGNED TO HIMSELF for 20 per cent., *which was all the estate paid, as he has repeatedly stated.* I declined *the generous offer,* and after years of delay, finding that no better settlement could be effected, directed my attorney to cite the administratrix into Court, and give Strout due notice thereof. *It was then, and not until then, that Strout, like a skilful general, suddenly changed his tactics.* He requested that nothing further be done for the present, but to *"see Chase and ascertain the very lowest he will take,"* which was "NECK OR NOTHING." The money was forthcoming to the tune of 100 per cent. The problem I wish to solve is, how much did the estate fairly pay? How much did all the claims against the estate (except mine and the one at New York he *"could not find"*) cost him (Strout) in the aggregate? and how much the administratrix got? She says that Strout told her he ha given her ALL HE COULD AFFORD TO, A VERY INDEFINITE SUM. I found the claim at New York, an old, established and highly respectable house. I also found that previous to his settling my claim, he (Strout) had been in communication with that very house, and had offered them the stereotyped edition of 20 per cent, which they refused. I advised them to "stir him up" forthwith. Out of quite *"a batch"* of long winded yarns from Strout in reply, I here quote only from that under date of March 31, 1862. "The dividend upon the claims against the estate of John Rounds is 20 per cent." The dividends have all been paid out except yours, a long time since, and I had forgotten about your claim."

D. T. CHASE,
Attorney for all the heirs at law of the late John Rounds, and assignee of the claim at New York he (Strout) "could not find, or had forgotten about," *which claim remains unsettled.*

N. B. Extract from the Probate Records—Claims allowed against the estate $5,731.42; assets $4,896.81.
feb28 S T&Thtd

More Fire Proof than any OTHER SAFE.

BECAUSE—The contents are protected at every point, with a non-conducting substance!
Have more Fire-Proof Filling!
Are more evenly filled!
The walls are thicker!
Built of thicker wrought iron!
Are unequalled in Material of which they are built!
In care and manner of putting together and filling!
Can be made to any size!
Are Dry!
Cannot be blown open!

THE MARLAND PATENT,
MANUFACTURED BY
Tremont Safe and Machine Company.
CHARLES BURBY, Treas. ANSON HARDY, Agent.
Warehouse, 32 School Street, Boston.

H. L. DAVIS,
53 Exchange Street - - - Portland,
feb20 AGENT FOR MAINE. eod8w

American and Foreign Patents.

R. H. EDDY,
SOLICITOR OF PATENTS,
Late Agent of U. S Patent Office, Washington, (under the Act of 1837.)
76 State Street, opposite Kilby Street,
BOSTON.

AFTER an extensive practice of upwards of twenty years, continues to secure Patents in the United States; also in Great Britain, France, and other foreign countries. Caveats, Specifications, Bonds, Assignments, and all Papers or Drawings for Patents, executed on liberal terms, and with despatch. Researches made into American or Foreign works, to determine the validity or utility of Patents or Inventions—and legal or other advice rendered in all matters touching the same. Copies of the claims of any Patent furnished by remitting One Dollar. Assignments recorded at Washington.

The Agency is not only the largest in New England, but through it inventors have advantage for securing Patents, of ascertaining the patentability of inventions, unsurpassed by, if not immeasurably superior to, any which can be offered them elsewhere. The Testimonials below given prove that none is MORE SUCCESSFUL AT THE PATENT OFFICE than the subscriber; and as SUCCESS IS THE BEST PROOF OF ADVANTAGES AND ABILITY, he would add that he has abundant reason to believe, and can prove, that at no other office of the kind are the charges for professional services so moderate. The immense practice of the subscriber during twenty years past, has enabled him to accumulate a vast collection of specifications and official decisions relative to patents.

These, besides his extensive library of legal and mechanical works, and full accounts of patents granted in the United States and Europe, render him able, beyond question, to offer superior facilities for obtaining patents.

All necessity of a journey to Washington, to procure a patent, and the usual great delay there, are here saved inventors.

TESTIMONIALS.

"I regard Mr. Eddy as one of the *most capable and successful* practitioners with whom I have had official intercourse." CHARLES MASON, Commissioner of Patents.

"I have no hesitation in assuring inventors that they cannot employ a person *more competent* and *trustworthy*, and more capable of putting their application in a form to secure for them an early and favorable consideration at the Patent Office." EDMUND BURKE, Late Commissioner of Patents.

"Mr. R. H. Eddy has made for me THIRTEEN applications, on all but ONE of which patents have been granted, and that is *now pending.* Such unmistakable proof of great talent and ability on his part leads me to recommend *all* inventors to apply to him to procure their patents, as they may be sure of having the most faithful attention bestowed on their cases, and at very reasonable charges." JOHN TAGGART.

During eight months, the subscriber, in course of his large practice, made on *twice* rejected applications, SIXTEEN APPEALS, EVERY ONE of which was decided in *his favor*, by the Commissioner of Prtents. R. H. EDDY.
janSeodly

Real Estate Office—Lime Street.

I have at my disposal one of the most desirable Houses in the West End of the City, considering location, neighborhood and other advantages. For particulars enquire of JOHN C. PROCTOR.
March 4—3w.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having demands against the Fire Department, are requested to present the same to the subscriber on or before the 25th inst., for approval. H. C. BARNES, Chief Engineer.
mch6 d3w

ENTERTAINMENTS.

Deering Hall.

MR. J. C. MYERS.....LESSEE.

A BILL unsurpassed for Novelty and Fun.—*Benefit of A. M. Hernandez!* Last Night but two of the celebrated Ravel Troupe.—Thursday Evening, March 19, the Fairy Pantomime of the GOLDEN EGG; *A. M. Hernandez as Toby*—The French Dancing Master by the *great Hernandez*, in which act he cannot be surpassed by any living performer.—To conclude with the FOUR LOVERS.

PRICES OF ADMISSION—Parquette 50 cents; Gallery 25 cents. Doors open at 6½—Performance to commence at 7¾, precisely.

Tickets can be secured at the Box Office from 10 o'clock, A. M. till 3 o'clock, P. M.

WITH YOU AGAIN!
The Vai-ou-ske-na-ti-zio!
—OR—
UNION TROUPE
—OF—
Glass Workers and Glass Spinners,
From Barnum's Museum, New York, will give Four of their Grand
Gift & Promenade Entertainments
AT LANCASTER HALL,
Wednesday, Thursday, Friday & Saturday Evenings, March 18, 19, 20 & 21.

Social Dance!

At the close of the Entertainment each evening from 9 to 11 o'clock.

☞ Music by Heywood's Quadrille Band, of Boston.

Admission to this double Gift Entertainment—Gentlemen, 25 cents; Ladies, only 15 cents.

For particulars see bills of the day.

JOHN GRAFFAM, Business Manager.
mch18 3t

NEW CITY HALL.

FOR TWO NIGHTS ONLY
THE WORLD RENOWNED
RUMSEY'S MINSTRELS!!
Will have the honor of making their first appearance since their return from an extended tour of England, Ireland, Scotland and Germany, on
Friday & Saturday Evenings,
March 20th and 21st,
In a New,
Varied & Pleasing Entertainment.
The
Best Vocalists
And the
BEST COMEDIANS
in the Profession.

Admission 25 Cents.

Doors open at 6½ o'cock, ... To commence at 7½.
HARRY HAPGOOD, Agent.
March 14.—7t

Social Levees.

THE SPIRITUAL ASSOCIATION
WILL HOLD A SERIES OF
FOUR LEVEES,
AT MECHANICS' HALL,
Commencing *Wednesday Evening, March 11th*, and will continue on
Friday Evening, March 20th.

☞ Music by Chandler's Band.

TICKETS—One Dollar each for the Course. Evening tickets—Gentlemen, 50 cents; gentleman and lady 75 cents.

Tickets may be had of

T. F. Cummings,	M. A. Blanchard,
G. R. Davis,	S. A. Nash,
J. V. King,	Wm. E. Smith,
G. C. French,	Dr. Newton,
T. P. Beals,	J. W. Mansfield,
J. B. Curtis,	F. D. Cummings,
J. J. Gilbert,	N. A. Foster.

mch13

M. L. A.

A SPECIAL MEETING of this Association will be held at their Rooms Wednesday Evening, March 25th, 1863, at 8 o'clock precisely.

Members are particularly requested to be present, as business of great importance will come before the meeting.

Per order. GEO. H. SMARDEN, Recording Secretary.
mch18 1w

M. C. M. Association.

The next meeting of this Association for LECTURES AND DEBATES will be held Thursday evening, March 19, at 7½ o'clock, in their Library Hall.

THE PUBLIC ARE INVITED.

QUESTION:—Is the management of our public schools such as to promote the best interests of those who attend them?

Per order of Committee.
mch7 F. M. CARSLEY, Sec'y.

WANTS....LOST.

Wanted.

A SITUATION as Housekeeper. Good reference given. Apply at 32 Franklin Street.
mch18 d1w*

Board Wanted.

FOR a Gentleman and his Wife in a private family. Address
mch16 dtf BOARDER, at this Office.

LOST!

A LADIES' SATCHEL, containing an Ambrotype and Melaniotype, which are of no value except to the owner, as neither can be reproduced.

The finder shall be suitably rewarded by leaving the same at WOODMAN, TRUE & CO.'S Store, 54 & 56 Middle Street. mch13 1w

Found.

ON Saturday night, 7th inst., on Tukey's Bridge, a ROBE. The owner can have the same by calling on J. P. SHATTUCK, easterly end of Tukey's Bridge.
Westbrook, March 10, 1863. mch11 d1w*

Warren's Improved Fire
—AND—
WATER-PROOF FELT COMPOSITION
—AND—
GRAVEL ROOFING.
ELIAS HERSEY - - - - Agent,
Office, No. 6 Union Street.

REFERENCES.

Wm. W. Thomas,	C. R. & L. E. Frost,
St. John Smith,	S. C. Chase & Co.,
John B. Brown,	T. & J. B. Cummings,
A. & S. E. Spring,	Cummings & Brock,
John Mussey,	T. E. Stuart,
William Moulton,	Geo. Worcester.
J. B. Carroll,	Wm. C. Means.

mch12 d3m

CHOICE OF ROUTES
—TO—
CHICAGO, CLEAVELAND, CINCINNATI, ST. PAUL, QUINCY, ST. LOUIS, INDIANAPOLIS, MILWAUKIE, GALENA, LA CROSSE, GREEN BAY, LOUISVILLE, OSHKOSH,
AND ALL POINTS AT THE
WEST AND SOUTH WEST,
—VIA THE—
ERIE RAILWAY,

THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY, or the LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN R. R.,

Or the Bellefontaine & St. Louis Lines.

These Lines are all provided with *Splendid Sleeping Cars.* Baggage checked through to any point desired. Connections sure. Rates of fare as low as by any other Routes.

THROUGH TICKETS may be secured at lowest Boston rates, at the

Great Western Ticket Agency,
Office—31 Exchange Street, (up stairs).
W. D. LITTLE, Agent.

☞ You may save money by securing tickets at this office. mch11 1seod6w & w49

Casco Street Seminary.

THIS Institution for the instruction of young ladies and misses, will be re-opened on Monday, March 30th, under the charge of the former Principal, Miss

POETRY.

Under the Moon.

A laugh is on her opened lips,
Through countless graces she inclines;
Like lillies bent on summer winds,
She swings, and sways, and deftly dips.

Athwart the din of flashing feet
On frosty steel, that hums and rings,
Their breath condensed to fairy wings
With low salaam the lovers meet.

And on by cove and cape she passes;
Ah! in that tinkling, smiting rain
Of footfalls on the argent plain,
Hear I the clink of wedding glasses?

MISCELLANY.

NATURAL AFFECTION.

A STORY OF DR. FRANKLIN.

It was an idea of Dr. Franklin's, if not a settled opinion, that a mother might, by a sort of instinctive natural affection, recognize her children, even though she had lost the recollection of their features, and on a visit to his native town of Boston, he determined to ascertain by experiment whether his theory was correct or not.

On a bleak and chilly day in the month of January, the Doctor, late in the afternoon, knocked on the door of his mother's house, and asked to speak with Mrs. Franklin. He found the old lady knitting before the parlor fire. He introduced himself, and, observing that he understood she entertained travelers, requested lodgings for the night.

She eyed him with that cold look of disapprobation which most people assume who imagine themselves insulted by being supposed to exercise an employment which they deem a degree below their real occupation in life. She assured him he had been misinformed—she did not keep a tavern, nor did she keep a house to entertain strangers. It was true, she added, that to oblige some members of the Legislature, she took a small number of them into her family during the session; that she had four members of the Council and six of the House of Representatives, who then boarded with her, and that all her beds were full.

Having said this she resumed her knitting with that intense application which said, as forcibly as she could, if you have concluded your business, the sooner you leave the better. But on the Doctor's wrapping his cloak about him, affecting to shiver, and observing that the weather was very cold, she pointed to a chair, and gave him leave to warm himself.

The entrance of boarders prevented all further conversation. Coffee was served, and he partook with the family. To the coffee, according to the good old custom of the times succeeded a plate of pippins, pipes, and a paper of tobacco, when the whole company formed a cheerful semi-circle before the fire.

Perhaps no man ever possessed colloquial powers in a more fascinating degree than Dr. Franklin, and never was there an occasion on which he displayed them to better advantage than on the present. He drew the attention of the company by the solidity of his modest remarks, instructing them by the varied, new and striking lights in which he placed his subjects, and delighted them with apt illustration and amusing anecdotes.

Thus employed the hours passed merrily along until supper was announced, Mrs. Franklin, busied with her household affairs, supposed the intruding stranger had left the house immediately after the coffee, and it was with dislike she saw him seat himself at the table with the freedom of a member of the family.

Immediately after supper she called an elderly gentleman, a member of the Council in whom she was accustomed to confide, into another room, complained bitterly of the rudeness of the stranger, told the manner of his introduction to her house, and observed that he seemed an outlandish sort of a man. She thought he had something very suspicious in his appearance, and she concluded by soliciting her friend's advice as to the way she could most easily rid herself of his presence. The old gentleman assured her that the stranger, was surely a young man of good education, and, to all appearances a gentleman—that, *perhaps, being in agreeable company, he paid* no attention to the lateness of the hour. He advised her to call the stranger aside and repeat her inability to lodge him. She accordingly sent her maid to him, and with as much complacency as she could command, she recapitulated the situation of her family, observed that it grew late, and mildly intimated he would do well to seek lodgings.

The Doctor replied that he would by no means incommode the family, but with her leave he would smoke one more pipe with her boarders, and then retire.

He returned to the company, filled his pipe, and with the first whiff his conversational powers returned with double force. He recounted the hardships endured by their ancestors, he extolled thir piety, virtue and devotion to religious freedom. The subject of the day's debate in the House of Representatives was mentioned by one of the members. A bill had been introduced to extend the prerogative of the royal Governor. The Doctor immediately joined in the discussion, supported the colonial rights with new and forcible arguments, was familiar with the names of the influential men in the House when Dudley was Governor, recited their speeches, and applauded their noble defence of the charter of rights.

During a discourse so appropriately interesting to the delighted company, no wonder the clock struck unperceived by them. Nor was it a wonder that the patience of Mrs. Franklin became entirely exhausted. She now entered the room and addressed the Doctor before the whole company with warmth, glowing with a determination to be her own protectress. She told him plainly, that she thought herself imposed on, but that she had friends who would defend her, and insisted that he should immediately leave the house.

The Doctor made a slight apology and deliberately put on his coat and hat; took leave of the company, and approached the street door, attended by the mistress and lighted by the maid.

While the Doctor and companions had been enjoying themselves within, a most tremendous storm of wind and rain had occurred, and no sooner had the maid lifted the latch than a roaring northeaster forced open the door, extinguished the light, and almost filled the entry with drifted snow and hail. As soon as the candle was relighted, the Doctor cast a woful look toward the door and thus addressed his mother:

"My dear madam, can you turn me out in this storm? I am a stranger in this town and shall perish in the street. You look like a charitable lady—I should not think that you could turn a dog from your house this cold, stormy night!"

"Don't talk of charity!" replied his mother, "charity begins at home. It is your own fault, not mine, that you have tarried so long. To be plain with you, sir, I do not like either your looks or conduct, and fear you have some bad design in thus intruding into my family."

The wrath of this parley had drawn the company from the parlor, and by their united interference the stranger was permitted to lodge in the house, and as no bed could be had, he consented to rest in the easy chair before the parlor fire.

Though the boarders seemed to confide in the stranger's honesty, it was not so with Mrs. Franklin. With suspicious caution she collected her silver spoons, pepper-box and porringer, from her closets, and after securing her parlor door by sticking a fork over the latch, carried the valuables to her chamber, charging the negro man to sleep with his clothes on, to take the great cleaver to bed with him, and to waken and seize the vagrant at he first noise he should make in attempting to plunder.

Mrs. Franklin rose before the sun, roused the domestics, and was agreeably surprised to find her terrifying guest quietly sleeping in her chair. She awoke him with a cheerful good morning, inquired how he rested, and invited him to partake of her breakfast, which was always served previous to that of her boarders.

"And pray, sir," said Mrs. Franklin, "as you appear to be a stranger in Boston, to what distant country do you belong?"

"I belong, madam, to the colony of Pennsylvania, and reside in Philadelphia."

At the mention of Philadelphia, the Doctor declared that he for the first time perceived something like emotion in her.

"Philadelphia!" said she, while the earnest anxiety of a mother suffused her eye, "why, if you live in Philadelphia, perhaps you know my Ben?"

"Who, madam?"

"Ben Franklin. My dear Ben. Oh! I would give the world to see him! He is the dearest son that ever blessed a mother."

"What! is Ben Franklin, the printer, your son? Why, he is my most intimate friend. He and I worked together and lodged in the same room."

"Oh! heaven forgive me!" exclaimed the lady, raising her tearful eyes, "and I have suffered a friend of my son Ben to sleep upon this hard chair, while I myself rested on a soft bed!"

Mrs. Franklin then told her unknown guest that though he had been absent from her ever since he was a child, she could not fail to know him among a thousand strange faces, for there was a natural feeling in the breast of every mother, which she knew would enable her, without a possibility of a mistake, to recognize her son in any disguise he might assume.

Franklin doubted and took leave to dispute his mother's proposition on the power of natural feeling. He said he had tried the "natural feeling" in his own mother, and found it deficiest in the power she ascribed to it.

"And did your mother," inquired she, "not know you? or if she did not seem to know you, was not her kindness to you an evidence that she saw something in your appearance that was dear to her, so that she could not resist treating you with particular tenderness and affection?"

"No, indeed," replied Franklin, "she neither knew me, nor did she treat me with the least symptom of kindness. She would have turned me out of doors but for the interposition of strangers. She could hardly be persuaded to let me sit at her table. I knew I was in my mother's house, and had a claim upon her hospitality; and therefore you may suppose when she peremptorily commanded me to leave the house, I was in no hurry to obey."

"Surely," interrupted his mother, "she could not have treated you so unmotherly without some cause."

"I gave her none," replied the Doctor. "She would tell you herself I had always been a dutiful son—that she doated upon me, and when I came to her house as a stranger, my conduct was scrupulously correct and respectful. It was a stormy night, and I had been absent so long that I had become a stranger in the place. I told my mother this, and yet, so little was she influenced by the "natural feeling" of which you speak, that she absolutely refused me a bed, and would hardly suffer what she called my presumption in taking a seat at the table. But this was not the worst, for no sooner was the supper ended than my good mother told me, with an air of solemn earnestness, that I must leave the house."

Franklin then proceeded to describe the scene at the front door—the snow-drift that came so opportunely into the entry—his appeal to her "natural feeling" of a mother—her unnatural and unfeeling rejection of his prayer—and finally, her very reluctant compliance with the solicitations of other people in his behalf, that he might be permitted *to sleep in a chair.*

Every word in his touching recital went home to the heart of Mrs. Franklin, who could not fail to perceive that it was a true narrative of the events of the preceding night in her own house; and while she endeavored to escape from the self reproach that she had acted the part of an unfeeling mother, she could not easily resist the conviction that the stranger, who became more and more interesting to her as he proceeded in his discourse, was indeed her own son. But when she observed the tender expressiveness of his eyes, as he feelingly recapitulated the circumstances under which she attempted to turn him shelterless into the street, her maternal conviction overcame all doubt, and she threw herself into his arms exclaiming, "It must be—it must be my dear Ben!"

STEAMBOATS.

International Steamship Co.

EASTPORT, CALAIS & ST. JOHN.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

On and after Thursday, March the 19th, the Steamer FOREST CITY, Capt. J. J. Lacomb, will, until further notice, leave Kelload Wharf, foot of State St., every Thursday, at 5 o'clock P. M., for Eastport and St. John—connecting at St. John with Steamer Emperor for Windsor and Halifax, Nova Scotia.

Returning, will leave St. John every Monday, at 8 o'clock A. M., for Eastport, Portland and Boston.

mch5 C. C. EATON, Agent.

Portland and Boston Line.

THE STEAMERS

Forest City, Lewiston and Montreal

Will, until further notice, run as follows:

Leave Atlantic Wharf, Portland, every Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, at 7 o'clock P. M., and India Wharf, Boston, every Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, at 5 o'clock P. M.

Fare in Cabin $1.50
" on Deck 1.25

Freight taken as usual.

The Company are not responsible for baggage to any amount exceeding $50 in value, and that personal, unless notice is given and paid for at the rate of one passenger for every $500 additional value.

Feb. 18, 1863. dtf L. BILLINGS, Agent.

Portland and New York Steamers.

SEMI-WEEKLY LINE.

The splendid and fast Steamships "CHESAPEAKE," Capt. WILLETT, and "PARKERSBURG," Captain HOFFMAN, will, until further notice, run as follows:

Leave Browns Wharf, Portland, every WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY, at 4 P. M., and leave Pier 9 North River, New York, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

These vessels are fitted up with fine accommodations for passengers, making this the most speedy, safe and comfortable route for travellers between New York and Maine. Passage $5.00, including Fare and State Rooms.

Goods forwarded by this line to and from Montreal, Quebec, Bangor, Bath, Augusta, Eastport and St. John.

Shippers are requested to send their freight to the steamers as early as 3 P. M., on the day that they leave Portland.

For freight or passage apply to
EMERY & FOX, Brown's Wharf, Portland.
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West Street, New York.

Dec. 6, 1862. dtf

HOTELS.

BLACKSTONE HOUSE,

118 HANOVER STREET.....BOSTON.

Formerly *Mansion House*—conducted on the European plan. The subscriber has leased the above House, and newly furnished it throughout. The House is now open to the public.

dec27 A. P. MORRISON, Proprietor.

"ELM HOUSE."

THE undersigned respectfully informs the public that he has leased the above House, on Federal Street, Portland, and invites the travelling community to call and see if he knows "how to keep a hotel." Clean, airy rooms, good beds, a well-provided table, attentive servants and moderate charges are the inducements he holds out to those whose business or pleasure call them to the "Forest City."

JONATHAN BLISS, Proprietor.

Portland, Aug. 19, 1862. dtf

BATH HOTEL,

By C. M. PLUMMER

386, WASHINGTON ST., BATH.

**Terms $1 per day. Stable connected with house.

Bath, June 23, 1862. dtf

SAGADAHOCK HOUSE,

Alfred Carr, - - Proprietor.

BATH, MAINE.

THE City of Bath is one of the healthiest localities on the coast of Maine—delightfully situated on the Kennebec, twelve miles from the sea, and affords one of the strongest inviting retreats from the dust and turmoil of our large cities.

The SAGADAHOCK is one of the finest, most spacious, and best appointed Hotels in the State, located within three minutes walk of the Depot, Steamboat Landing, Post Office, Custom House, &c., being directly in the business centre of the City.

Terms Moderate by the Week or Day.

Bath, June 23, 1862. dtf

CENTRAL HOUSE,

E. G. Mayo, - - - - Proprietor.

PASSADUMKEAG, MAINE.

THE subscriber would very respectfully announce to his numerous friends, and the public generally, that during the temporary compulsory suspension of his business he has furnished this well-known house anew, and is now better than ever prepared to wait upon his customers, and hopes by strict attention to their wants to merit a continuance of the patronage which he has hitherto received. E. G. MAYO.

Passadumkeag, June 23, 1862. d&wtf

U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS,

FOR SALE AT THE

PENSION AGENCY OFFICE,

In Merchants' Bank Building, Exchange St.

Jan22 dtf

THE MARKETS.

Portland Wholesale Prices Current.

Expressly corrected for the PRESS to March 18.

An additional duty of 10 ℘c is levied on all merchandise not imported direct from the place of production or growth.

Ashes.
Duty: 10 ℘c ad val.
Pearl ℘ lb.....8¼@ 8½
Pot.....7½@ 8½

Apples.
Green ℘ bbl.....1 75@2 00
Sliced ℘ lb.....5@6c
Cored ℘ lb..... 6 @6½
Uncored ℘ lb.....2½@ 3

Bread.
Duty: 30 ℘c.
Pilot ℘ 100 lbs.. $6 @ 6½
Ship..... 5 @ 5½
Crackers per bbl.. 3½@ 4
Crackers, ℘ 100 .. 35 @40c

Butter.
Duty: 4c ℘ lb.
Family ℘ lb.....22 @25c
Store.....15 @17

Beans.
Marrow ℘ bush $2 62½@2 75
Pea.....2 75@3 00
Blue Pod.....2 50@2 75

Candles.
Duty: Sperm and Wax 8c, Stearine 5c, Tallow 2½c ℘ lb.
Mould ℘ lb.....15c@16
Sperm.....35 @38

Cheese.
Duty: 4c ℘ lb.
Vermont ℘ lb.....15 @16
Country.....13@14

Coal—(Retail.)
Duty: From Br. Provinces free, other foreign Bituminous $1 10, all other kinds 60c ℘ ton.
Cumberl'd ℘ ton..$10@
Whitesh.....9½@
Lehigh.....9½@
Franklin.....9½@

Coffee.
Duty: 5c ℘ lb.
Java ℘ lb.....40 @42c
St. Domingo.....30 @31
Rio.....33 @ 35
Mocha.....None.

Cordage.
Duty: Tarred 2½c, Manilla 2½, all other 3½ ℘ lb.
American ℘ lb.....16 @16½
Russia Hemp.....19 @19½
Manilla.....18½@19
Bolirope, Russia. P c.....@20
do. Manilla. 20½@21

Cement.
℘ bbl.....$1 50@1 60

Drugs and Dyes.
Duty: ℘ lb—Oil Cinnamon $2, Oil Almonds and Otto of Rose $1 50, Oil Bergamot, Cassia and Cloves $1, Hydriodate Potash 75c, Cantharides, Mastic, Ipecac, Rhubarb, Cardamons, Oil Lemon, Anise and Orange, Iodine 50c, Tolu and Crude Camphor 30c, Refined do. 40c, Tartaric Acid 20c, Cream Tartar, Citric Acid, Shellac, Copal, Damar and Gums used for like purposes 10c, Aloes, Verdigris, Chlorate of Potash, Carb. Magnesia 6c, Boracic Acid, Yellow Prussiate Potash and Red do. 10c, Liquorice, Oxalic Acid and Sugar of Lead 4c, Asphaltum and Bi-Chro. Potash 3c, Sago 1½c, Epsom Salts, Liquorice Root, Bi-Carb. Soda, Caustic Soda 1c; Castor Oil 50c ℘ gal., Morphine $2 ℘ oz., Alum 60c ℘ cwt., Copperas 50c ℘ cwt., Muriatic Acid 10 ℘c ad val., Sponges, Assafœtida, Isinglass, Flor Sulphur, Senna, Arrowroot, Ginseng 20 ℘c, Bleaching Powders 30c ℘ cwt., Sago 50c ℘ cwt., Sal Soda and Soda Ash ¼c ℘ lb, Crude Brimstone $3 and Roll do. $6 ℘ ton, Alcohol 40c ℘ gal.
Alum ℘ lb.....4 @ 5c
Aloes.....30 @ 37
Arrow Root.....17 @40
Borax.....30 @33
Brimstone (roll)...4½@ 5
Bi-Carb. Soda.....7 @7½
Sulphur.....6 @ 6½
Sal Soda.....3½@ 4
Camphor.....1 20@1 35
Cream Tartar.....40 @70
Logwood ex.....14@15
Magnesia.....28 @36
Indigo, M'la, fine. $1½@ 2
Madder.....17c@18
Opium.....$11@11½
Rhubarb.....2 00@ 2 25
Alcohol.....1 10@ 1 20
Fluid.....1 32 @1 70
Camphene.....4 00@4 05
Saltpetre.....12 @25
Vitriol.....15 @16

Dyewoods.
Duty: Free.
Barwood.....2½@
Brazil Wood.....13 @
Camwood.....4½@ 4¾
Fustic, Cuba.....2½@
" Savanvilla. 2 @2½
Hypernic.....4½@ 5
Logwood,
Campeachy.....2½@2½
St. Domingo.....2@ 2½
Extract Logwood.13 @14
Nic Wood.....@
Peach " .....3½@ 4½
Red " .....3½@ 3½
Sapan " .....2 @
Quercitron Bark...2½@ 2½
Red Sanders.....3 @ 6

Duck.
Duty: 30 ℘c ad val.
Ravens.....55c@
Portland, No. 3..1 05@
" No. 10..77 @
Navy, S'r, No. 3 1.04
" " No. 10. 70
Tent Duck,
U. S. 10 oz.....65 @
" 12 oz.....75 @

Feathers.
Duty: 30 ℘c ad val.
Live Geese ℘ lb..50 @55
Russia.....25 @

Fish.
Duty: For 100 lbs foreign caught — Herring $1, Mackerel $2, Salmon $3; and all other pickled in bbls. $1 50 ℘ bbl., otherwise 50c ℘ cwt. From Provinces free.
Cod large ℘ qut..85@5½
" small.....3½@ 4
Pollock.....3 @ 3½
Haddock, ...none.
Hake, ...2 00@2 25
Herring, Shore ℘ bbl. 4 @4½
do. Labrador.. none.
do. scaled ℘ bx. 30@35c
do. No. 1.....20@25
Mackerel ℘ bbl.,
Bay No. 1.....$12 @12½
Bay No. 2.....10@10½
Bay No. 3.....6½@ 6¾
Shore No. 1.....13½@ 14
" 2.....9 @9½
do. (medium)...5½@ 5¾
do. (small).....3@ 3½

Fruit.
Duty: Lemons, Oranges, Bananas and Plantains 20 ℘c ad val., Almonds 4c, and Shelled do. 6c ℘ lb, Nuts and Dates 2c ℘ lb, Currants, Figs, Plums, Prunes and Raisins 5c ℘ lb, Citron 30 ℘c ad val.
Almonds—Jordan ℘ lb.
Soft Shell.....20 @22c
Shelled.....37 @38
Currants.....15 @ 16
Citron.....44 @46
Pea Nuts.....8@2½
Figs, common.... none.
New Eleme.....13c@ 22
Lemons, ℘ box..$4½ @
Oranges—Messina. 4½@
Raisins,
Blue ℘ cask.....15½@16
Black.....$8 @10
Bunch ℘ box. 4 35@4 45
Layer.....4 50@4 62
Dates.....7 @ 9c
Prunes.....8½@10½

Flour—Portland insp.
Superfine.... $7 00@7 25
Fancy .....7 25@7 50
Extra .....7 75@8 25
Family.....8 25@8 50
Extra Superior 9 00@9 25
Western extras 7 75@8 25
" family...8 25@8 75
" superior 8 50@9 00
Ohio extra.....7 75@8 25
" family...8 50@8 75
Canada super No. 1. 7 75@
St. Louis Fav Brnds 10 @11½
Southern Ill. do do. 9½@10½
Petapsco Family...11½@11½
Rye Flour.....4 @4½
Corn Meal.....4 @4½
Buckw't Fl'r ℘ lb. 3½c@4½

Grain.
Duty: Corn and Oats 10c, Rye and Barley 15c, and Wheat 20c ℘ bu. From Br. Provinces free.
Rye.....95@1 00
Oats.....65 @68
South'n Yel. Corn.. 1 03@1 06
Corn, Mixed.....1 00@1 03
Barley.....1 20@1 25
Shorts ℘ ton.....$23 @25
Fine Feed.....27 @30

Grindstones.
Duty: Rough—free.
Rough, ℘ ton.....$20@25
Dressed.....35@40

Gunpowder.
Duty: Valued at less than 20c ℘ lb 6c, over 20c 6c ℘ lb and 20 ℘c ad val.
Blasting.....$5½@ 6
Rifle and Sporting. 6½@ 8½

Hay.
Press'd ℘ net T. $13 @15
Loose.....13 @14

Hides and Skins.
Duty: 10 ℘c ad val.
B. A. Hides.....30 @ 31
Western .....21 @ 22
Slaughter Hides..61@74c
Calf Skins.....11@13
Calcutta Cow—
Slaughtered...190@210
Green Salt.....1 85@2 00
Sheep Pelts, Gr'n. 1½@ $2
Sheep Pelts, Dry $1½@2½

Stock 10 ℘c ad val.
American refined. 12½@13
Rough.....8@ 8½

Teas.
Duty: 20c ℘ lb.
Hyson.....75c@$1
Young Hyson....75 @ 1
Oolong.....80 @85
Souchong.....55 @65

Tobacco.
Duty: Leaves unmanufactured 25, all other kinds 35 ℘c ad val.
5's & 10's best br'ds. 70 @75c
do. medium.. 65 @68
do. common.. 60 @62
half lbs best br'ds. 78 @80
do. med. good. 65 @70
do. common.. 60 @62
Natural Leaf, lbs. $1 @ 1½
Fancy, in Foil.....1½@ 2

Tin.
Duty: Pig 15c, Plates 25 ℘c ad val.
Banca, cash.....54c@ 56
Straits, cash.....50 @52
Plates—Char. I. C. $16@17
do. " I. X.. 19½@20
Coke.....15@18½

Wood.
Hard, retail.....$7 @8
Soft, " .....4½@ 5

Twine.
Duty: 35 ℘c ad val.
Cotton Sail.....1 03@1 05
Flax " .....50 @ 55
" Baleing.....25 @35
Hemp " .....45 @ 50
India.....25@ 33

Varnish.
Furniture.....$3 @ 3½
Coach.....3½@ 6
Damar.....4½@

Wool.
Duty: Costing 18c ℘ lb and under 5 ℘c, over 18c to 24c ℘ lb 3c, over 24c 9c ℘ lb.
Fleece.....60 @70c
Lambs.....65 @75

Zinc.
Duty: In blocks or pigs 1½c, in sheets 2c ℘ lb, manufactures of 30 ℘c ad val.
Pigs and slabs.....5½@ 5¾
Sheet Lossilmann..14½@15
Sheathing.....90 @

Exchange.
London—60 d.. 1 74@1 77
Paris.....f 3 15@3 22

MEDICAL.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S Hair Restorer.

AND

ZYLOBALSAMUM,

The great unequalled Preparations for Restoring, Invigorating, Beautifying and Dressing the Hair.

Rendering it soft, silky and glossy, and disposing it to remain in any desired position; quite by cleansing the scalp, arresting the fall and imparting a healthy and natural color to the Hair.

IT NEVER FAILS

To Restore Grey Hair

TO

Its Original Youthful Color

It is not a Dye,

But acts directly upon the roots of the Hair, giving them natural nourishment required, producing the same vitality and luxurious quantity as in youth.

For Ladies and Children

Whose Hair requires frequent dressing the Zylobalsamum has no equal. No lady's toilet is complete without it.

Sold by Druggists throughout the World.

PRINCIPAL SALES OFFICE

198 Greenwich Street, New-York City.

Mrs. S. A. Allen's ZYLOBALSAMUM.

dec 10 eod&w6m26

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The Great Indian Remedy

FOR FEMALES.

DR. MATTISON'S INDIAN EMMENAGOGUE.

This celebrated Female Medicine, possessing virtues unknown of anything else of the kind, and proving effectual after all others have failed, is designed for both *married and single ladies*, and is the very best thing known for the purpose, as it will bring on the *monthly sickness* in cases of obstructions, from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain.

OVER 2000 BOTTLES have now been sold without a *single failure*, when taken as directed, and without the least injury to health *in any case.*

☞ It is put up in bottles of three different strengths, with full directions for using, and sent by express, *closely sealed*, to all parts of the country.

PRICES—Full strength, $10; half strength, $5; quarter strength, $3 per bottle.

☞ *REMEMBER—This medicine is designed expressly for obstinate cases, which all other remedies of the kind have failed to cure; also that it is warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded.*

☞ *BEWARE OF IMITATIONS!* None genuine and warranted, unless purchased *directly of Dr. M.* at his *Remedial Institute for Special Diseases*, No. 28 Union street, Providence, R. I.

☞ This *Specialty* embraces all diseases of a *private* nature, both of MEN and WOMEN, by a regularly educated physician of twenty years' practice, giving them his *whole attention.*

☞ Consultations by letter or otherwise are *strictly confidential*, and medicines will be sent by express, *secure from observation*, to all parts of the United States. Also accommodations for ladies from abroad wishing for a secure and quiet RETREAT, with good care, until restored to health.

CAUTION.—It has been estimated that over *two hundred thousand dollars* are paid to swindling quacks annually, in New England alone, without *any benefit* to those who pay it. All this comes from trusting, *without inquiry*, to men who are alike destitute of honor, character and skill, and whose only recommendation is their own false and extravagant *assertions*, in praise of *themselves*. If, therefore, you would avoid *being humbugged*, take no man's word, *no matter what his pretensions are*, but MAKE INQUIRY;—it will cost you nothing, and may save you many regrets; for, as advertising physicians, in nine cases ou. of ten, are bogus, there is no safety in trusting *any of them*, unless you know *who* and *what* they are.

☞ Dr. M. will send FREE, by enclosing one stamp as above, a pamphlet on DISEASES OF WOMEN, and on *Private Disease* generally, giving full information, *with the most undoubted references and testimonials*, without which no advertising physician or medicine of this kind is deserving of *ANY CONFIDENCE WHATEVER.*

☞ Orders by mail promptly attended to. Write your address *plainly*, and direct to DR. MATTISON, as above. dec6 dawly30

POOR RICHARD'S

EYE & EAR WATER!

NO Organs of the human system are more important to health and comfort than the EYE and EAR, and yet none are less understood or more neglected. They seem to pass even common observation, and yet every part of the body is dependent upon them for life and health.

Poor Richard's Eye and Ear Water

Is a new and rare discovery, which is most wonderful in its operations, putting to blush the old systems of treatment, which have quite as often done harm as good. Below we give the certificate of Rev. P. S. HENSON, Pastor of the Broad Street Baptist Church, Philadelphia. If any one has doubts as to the value of this remedy, they may learn more of its practical value by addressing a note of inquiry to Mr. H.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 17, 1862.

From injuries received in my right eye, when a boy, a chronic inflammation had been produced, in consequence of which I suffered constant martyrdom. Every moment of my waking life was embittered, and I was frequently unable to sleep at night.

A variety of remedies had been resorted to without success, and I entertained the purpose, as a last resort, of having the ball taken out of its socket, in the hope of thus finding relief.

In the meantime, most providentially, I noticed one day in a shop window a bottle of POOR RICHARD'S EYE WATER. I had never heard of it before, but determined to try it, *and did*, with the most delightful results. In a very few days the painful irritation was removed; I could bear the strongest light, and went forth to the enjoyment of a new life. I now keep a bottle of it always in the house, and if my eye seems at all disposed to annoy me, I give it a dose, and that is an end of it. I would not be without it for any amount of money. I take occasion to say, further, that my wife used to suffer severely at times from protracted pain in and over her eyes, and she has found POOR RICHARD'S EYE WATER a sovereign specific in her case, giving her almost instant relief. Grateful to God for the benefit that I have personally received, I cannot but commend the preparation to all who have been sufferers like myself.

P. S. HENSON,
Pastor of Broad Street Baptist Church.
Residence 1430 Poplar St., Philadelphia.

☞ Numerous certificates of a similar character might be furnished.

Poor Richard's Eye and Ear Water

Is truly a Sovereign Remedy for Inflamed and Diseased Eyes, Dim Vision and Weak Eyes, Deafness, Noise in the Head, Catarrh, Rheumatism and Neuralgia, with all kindred diseases. It is passed into the ear by a small glass tube, which, together with the Water, may be obtained at the principal Drug Stores in this city. PRICE 25 CENTS PER BOTTLE. TUBES 6 CENTS.

H. H. HAY and W. F. PHILLIPS, Wholesale Agents.

MRS. M. G. BROWN, Proprietor,
nov13 d6m No. 419 Arch St., Philadelphia.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Removal!

The undersigned has removed his Office to

No. 166 Fore St., head of Long Wharf,

Where he is prepared to write any amount of

Marine, Fire and Life Insurance,

that may be wanted.

J. W. MUNGER.

Jan7 d3m

COAL & WOOD,

CHEAP FOR CASH,

DELIVERED TO ANY PART OF THE CITY.

SPRING MOUNTAIN LEHIGH,
HAZELTON LEHIGH,
COLERAINE LEHIGH,
LOCUST MOUNTAIN,
JOHN'S,
THE GENUINE LOBBERY,

Pure and Free Burning.

CUMBERLAND COAL

FOR SMITHS' USE.

THESE Coals are strictly of the best quality, and warranted to give satisfaction.

Also, for sale, best quality of Nova Scotia and other

Hard and Soft Wood.

The public are requested to call, as we are determined to give good bargains to those who pay cash.

Office, Commercial St., head of Maine Wh'f.

SAWYER & WHITNEY.

Jul31tf

MACHINERY,

Steam and Gas Fittings, &c.

THE subscriber would inform his friends and the public, that he may be found at

37 UNION STREET,

(until his shop is rebuilt,) ready to answer any orders for steam, gas and water pipes.

Steam and Gas Fittings of all descriptions.

Will also attend to fitting the above for steam or gas.

Orders received for Pattern making, and Steam and other machinery, Boilers, Water Tanks, &c.

Will devote his personal attention to arranging and setting Engines, Boilers, Shafting, on reasonable terms. IRA WINN, Agent.

dec16 dtf

Marble Work.

J. R. THOMPSON,

Is prepared to receive orders for

Marble, Free Stone, Soap Stone,

Marble Chimney Pieces, Monumental Work and Grindstones.

Corner of Pearl and Federal Sts..

je23tf PORTLAND, ME.

MAINE AGENCY

—AND—

Soldiers' Relief Association.

No. 275 F Street,

Communications to be addressed to

J. W. HATHAWAY,
Maine State Agent, Washington, D. C.

oc21 tf

ARMY AND NAVY

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT,

—BY—

A. D. REEVES, - - - Tailor,

98 EXCHANGE STREET,

Portland, Aug. 6, 1862. dly

I. D. MERRILL & CO.,

PLUMBERS,

No. 27 Union Street, Portland, Me.

Water Closets, Urinals, Force and Suction Pumps, Bath Boilers, Wash Bowls, Silver Plated & Brass Cocks, of all kinds constantly on hand.

☞ All kinds of fixtures for hot and cold water set up in the best manner.

All orders in city or country promptly attended to

I. D. MERRILL. JOHN BOND. S. D. MERRILL.

aug6dly

GARDINER & BROWN,

At 62 Middle Street,

Opposite the Custom House,

Have on hand, and are daily receiving the LATEST and MOST DESIRABLE STYLES of

CLOTHS, OVERCOATINGS,

Fancy Doeskins and Cassimeres.

ALSO, A FULL STOCK OF THE

Latest Styles of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

—AND—

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,

which we will sell at prices to suit the times.

Portland, Nov. 19, 1862. dtf

FAIRBANKS'

Standard

SCALES.

These celebrated Scales are still made by the original inventors, (AND ONLY BY THEM,) and are constantly receiving all the improvements which their long experience and skill can suggest.

They are correct in principle, thoroughly made, of the best materials, and are perfectly accurate and durable in operation.

For sale, in every variety, as

Hay, Coal and Railroad Scales!

BUTCHERS', GROCERS', DRUGGISTS', CONFECTIONERS' and GOLD

SCALES!

Beams, Weights, &c., &c.

With a complete variety of

WEIGHING APPARATUS,

—BY—

FAIRBANKS & BROWN,

118 MILK STREET....corner of Batterymarch Street,

Boston.

Sold in Portland by EMERY & WATERHOUSE.

oc25

LAW SCHOOL

—OF—

Harvard College, 1863.

TWO Terms of nineteen weeks each, commencing MARCH 2d and SEPTEMBER 7th.

For Catalogue and Circular address

JOEL PARKER, *Royall Professor.*

Cambridge, Mass., Jan. 29, 1863. 3t w3w

ALBERT WEBB & CO.,

—DEALERS IN—

Corn, Flour and Grain,

HEAD OF MERRILL'S WHARF,

Commercial Street, - - Portland, Me.

je23tf

Eclectic Medical Infirmary.

TO THE LADIES.

DR. HUGHES particularly invites all Ladies who need a medical adviser, to call at his rooms, No. 5 Temple Street, which they will find arranged for their especial accommodation.

Dr. H.'s Eclectic Renovating Medicines are unrivalled in efficacy and superior virtue in regulating all Female Irregularities. Their action is specific and certain of producing relief in a short time.

LADIES will find it invaluable in all cases of obstructions after all other remedies have been tried in vain. It is purely vegetable, containing nothing in the least injurious to the health, and may be taken with perfect safety at all times.

Sent to any part of the country with full directions, by addressing DR. HUGHES,

No. 5 Temple Street, corner of Middle, Portland.

N. B.—LADIES desiring may consult one of their own sex. A lady of experience in constant attendance. julldawtf3

Portland Shovel Manufacturing Company.

THE undersigned, a majority of the persons named in the Act incorporating said Company, give notice, that its first meeting for purposes of organization, will be held at the office of McCobb & Kingsbury, in said Portland, on Saturday, the fourteenth instant, at four o'clock P. M.

MOSES GOULD,
SAMUEL E. SPRING,
JAMES T. McCOBB.

mch9

RAILROADS.

KENNEBEC AND PORTLAND R. R.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after Wednesday, Nov. 19th, 1862, passenger trains will leave as follows:

Augusta for Bath, Portland and Boston, at 10.45 A. M., connecting at Brunswick with the Androscoggin Railroad for Lewiston, Livermore Falls, Wilton and Farmington.

Leave Portland for Bath and Augusta at 1.00 P. M., connecting with the Androscoggin trains at Brunswick for Lewiston, Livermore Falls, Wilton and Farmington; and at Augusta with the Somerset & Kennebec Railroad for Vassalboro', Waterville, Kendall's Mills and Skowhegan; and at Kendall's Mills with the Penobscot & Kennebec Railroad for Burnham, Pittsfield, Newport and Bangor.

Tickets sold in Boston for all the stations on the Kennebec & Portland, Androscoggin, and Somerset & Kennebec Roads.

For Bangor and Stations on the Penobscot & Kennebec Railroad, passengers will purchase tickets to Kendall's Mills.

STAGE CONNECTIONS.

Stages leave Bath daily at 3.00 P. M., for Wiscasset, Damariscotta, Waldoboro', Warren, Rockland and Thomaston.

Leave Augusta for Belfast, at 4.00 P. M., or on arrival of of train from Portland.

B. H. CUSHMAN,
Manager and Superintendent.

Augusta, Nov. 15, 1862. nov18

York & Cumberland Railroad.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after Monday, November 10, trains will leave as follows, until further orders:

Saco River for Portland at 6.35 and 9.15 A. M. and 3.30 P. M.

Leave Portland for Saco River at 8.00 A. M., and 2.00 and 5.15 P. M.

The 2.00 P. M. train out, and the 9.15 A. M. train into Portland, will be freight trains with passenger cars attached.

Stages connect at Saccarappa daily for South Windham, Windham Centre and Great Falls.

At Gorham, for West Gorham, Standish, Steep Falls, Baldwin, Hiram, Limington, Brownfield, Fryeburg, Conway, Denmark, Lovell, Bridgton, &c., &c.

At Buxton Centre, for West Buxton, Bonny-Eagle, South Limington, Limington, &c., &c.

At Saco River, tri-weekly, for Hollis, Limerick, Ossipee, Newfield, Parsonfield, Effingham, Freedom, Madison, Eaton, Limington, Cornish, Porter, &c.

nov 13 DAN CARPENTER, Sup't.

ANDROSCOGGIN RAILROAD.

SU